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YAKHONTOV LINKS POLITICAL DETENTE WITH MILITARY DETENTE

LD201639 Moscow ZA RUBEZHOM in Russian No 12 Signed to Press 15 Mar 79 P 8 LD

[Yu. Yakhontov article: "The Only Reasonable Way"]

[Text] Recently, particularly since the successful conclusion of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, the word "detente" has firmly entered the vocabulary of the peoples inhabiting not only our own but also other continents. Almost every foreign policy speech by prominent statesmen, politicians and public figures in both the East and the West contains statements in favor of the policy of easing tension and in favor of further deepening and broadening it.

And this is certainly no sop to fashion. It is a statement of the beneficial changes that have occured and are continuing to occur in the international arena. It is also a reflection of a realistic approach to problems of world development which unambiguously attests that in our time there is no reasonable alternative to detente.

The materials featured in these pages, particularly if you consider that their authors are well-known people experienced in politics, bear convincing witness in favor of the policy of easing tension.

Indeed, on familiarising yourself with the article by Austrian Federal Chancellor Bruno Kreisky or the speech by Willy Brandt, president of the Socialist International and one of the instigators of the FRG's so-called "Ospolitik," you see with satisfaction that the authors are unanimous in their assessments of detente's advantage for all sides and of its according with their common interests.

B. Kreisky and W. Brandt, together with many other West European figures, certainly do not believe--and this is gratifying--that detente has exhausted itself. On the contrary, they concluded that it must now be a question of filling it with concrete new content.

This has been stated repeatedly and, incidentally, considerably earlier by the Soviet side at the highest level. It is appropriate to recall our initiatives on convening all-European congresses or conferences on problems of energy, transportation and environmental conservation.

These problems are especially topical under the conditions of our densely populated and industrially highly developed continent. Unfortunately, the facts indicate that, owing to the reluctance or, perhaps, the passiveness of the Western side, the matter has not yet gotten further than good wishes. And yet time is passing, inexorably creating more and more problems awaiting solution.

Objective reality makes us state that the relaxation of tension has now slowed up appreciably. The reasons for this were clearly explained in Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's message to the participants in the WPC session recently held in Berlin: "...The actions of imperialism's militarist circles, which, using the false thesis of the 'Soviet military threat' as a cover, are pushing the NATO countries onto the dangerous path of further building up weapons arsenals and increasing military spending, pose a real and ever increasing threat to the people's security."

It is perfectly clear that the development of political detente depends to a considerable degree on how detente develops in the military sphere--for these are two interrelated aspects of the process. And therefore the problem of ending the arms race is now the key to continuing and consolidating the detente policy and to resolving the disarmament problem.

This is understood by many people. "It cannot continue like this!"--Brandt declares, meaning the arms race, which has reached an "unprecedented scale" over the past decade. It is true that he does not say whose fault it is that this is happening or who is generating this race and that he does not mention the last two NATO Council sessions which adopted a long-term arms buildup program and measures for additionally equipping the bloc's armed forces. But on the other hand this was stated perfectly clearly and unambiguously by retired Bundeswehr Gen (V. Baudissin) in an interview for DER SPIEGEL magazine. This well-known military figure, who can at last now evidently say what he thinks, dots the "i's": "The correlation of forces in central Europe has not grown less stable, and no one threatens us. Thus the West's actions (meaning military preparations--Yu. Ya.) are totally groundless, out of place and precipitate and, apart from anything else, could harm detente."

If you add to this FRG Defense Minister H. Apel's recent statement published in the newspaper WESTFAELISCHE RUNDSCHAU to the effect that "East-West military equilibrium has now on the whole been established," and a number of statements by other no less authoritative Western figures on the absence of a military threat from the Soviet Union and to the effect that Soviet arms are not of an aggressive but a defensive nature, what then remains of the propaganda constructions of champions of the arms race who are trying to found their pernicious policy on the "Soviet threat"? Absolutely nothing!

There is a perfectly real and concrete path which can and must lead mankind out of the vicious circles of stockpiling lethal weapons. This path entails the speediest conclusion of the second SALT agreement and the reaching of agreement at the Vienna talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and arms in central Europe; it entails the constructive proposals jointly advanced in Moscow last November by the Warsaw Pact states. Finally, it is the path set forth in the WPC's Berlin appeal.

But the fate of detente will also largely depend on whether reason, realism and understanding of the historic perspective prevail in the ruling circles of leading Western countries and whether these circles find the strength to deal a decisive rebuff to those who wish to return our world to the times of the cold war and confrontation.

SOVIET-U.S. CONSULTATIVE COMMISSION IN GENEVA OPENS

LD201836 Moscow TASS in English 1750 GMT 20 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Geneva, March 20, TASS--A session of the Soviet-U.S. Permanent Consultative Commission opened here today.

The commission is called upon to contribute to the implementation of the purposes and provisions of the treaty on limiting the ABM systems and of the provisional agreement on measures in the field of limiting the strategic offensive weapons concluded between the Soviet Union and the United States on May 26, 1972, as well as of the agreement on measures to reduce the danger of a nuclear war, concluded between the two countries on September 30, 1971.

PRAVDA REVIEWER DISCUSSES RECENT VISITS, VIETNAM, RHODESIA

ID191225 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Mar 79 p 4 LD

["International Review" by Aleksandr Serbin]

[Text] There is no task more urgent, there is no idea more noble than the struggle to strengthen peace on earth. The mighty socialist community marches in the vanguard of this struggle. United by common aims in creating a new society and in defending peace, the fraternal socialist countries exert through their policy a beneficial influence on international relations and on the development of detente and act as one of mankind's brightest hopes.

Following Paths of Detente

In March meetings were held in Moscow between L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee and Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, who made friendly visits to our country.

These meetings again illustrated the great attention which the Soviet Union pays to relations with the fraternal countries and to the consolidation of the socialist community's cohesion. At each meeting the desire was expressed to develop bilateral cooperation and to implement common programs within the CEMA framework. Complete unity of views marked the examination of topical international problems. The Beijing hegemonists' shameless aggression against Socialist Vietnam was resolutely condemned and full support was voiced for the Vietnamese people's just cause. During the Soviet-Polish meeting it was stressed that the recent development of events had shown with new force the need for a consistent and purposeful struggle to intensify the relaxation of international tension and to extend it to the whole world.

Our country wages this struggle tirelessly for the sake of establishing and strengthening an atmosphere of friendship and cooperation among the peoples. These aims were served by the official friendly visit to India by A.N. Kosygin, member of the CPSU Central Committee politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. Soviet-Indian relations and the friendship of our great countries are an effective factor of peace and stability in Asia and throughout the world. The visit will promote the further development of relations between the USSR and India. A long-term program of economic, trade and scientific and technical cooperation to cover 10-15 years was signed in Delhi, as were a number of other documents defining important spheres of cooperation. The construction of enterprises promoting India's industrial development, joint participation in the planning and installation of industrial projects in other countries, the peaceful use of the atom, medicine and health care, mutually advantageous trade, broad exchange in the sphere of culture and science--that is the spectrum of our friendly relations.

It is impossible to overestimate the significance for the cause of peace attaching to the broad coincidence or proximity of our countries' views on basic international problems. The common positions enshrined in the joint communique signed in Delhi reflect the conviction of the Soviet Union and India that today more than ever mankind has no alternative to the relaxation of international tension.

The condemnation of China's armed attack on the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV] by the Soviet Union and India--countries on which the situation in Asia depends to a large extent--can be ignored neither by the aggressors nor by those who are trying to support or justify them. The demand for the immediate, unconditional and total withdrawal of Chinese troops from Vietnam's territory contained in the communique attests to the profound concern which our countries display for peace.

The USSR and India have again expressed themselves, most opportunely, in support of the idea of turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace. As is well known, there is a UN declaration on this score which is supported by all peace-loving states. Talks began on this issue between the Soviet Union and the United States but they have been halted now, not through the USSR's fault. The point is that U.S. aggressive circles, flouting the UN decisions and the will of the littoral states' peoples, are not only opposing the idea of a zone of peace but intend to expand their military presence in the Indian Ocean. It recently became known that the U.S. Government is studying the question of creating a so-called 5th U.S. fleet for operations in this region. The aggressive essence of this plan, which cannot fail to arouse serious concern, becomes extremely clear if you remember how U.S. imperialism has used its naval forces off the shores of Vietnam and in the Mediterranean. That is why the solution of the question of transforming the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace is so urgent and why India assessed so highly the Soviet Union's readiness to resume the halted talks.

The USSR and India welcomed the easing of tension in Europe. Above all thanks to the efforts of the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries, the European Continent has been the world's pioneer of detente. Development on this very promising path is continuing. Of course, we must not underestimate the difficulties in the consolidation of peace and security in Europe. NATO's arms buildup, the dragging out by the states belonging to that bloc of the important Vienna talks on the reduction of armaments and armed forces in central Europe, the activeness of reactionary circles intimidating West Europe with the mythical "Soviet threat"--all this cannot be discounted. But at the same time, as Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted, political relations between the countries of East and West Europe now have a new look.

Contacts and consultations between governments, visits by politicians, and mutually advantageous economic accords have become the norm of these relations. The official working visit to the USSR by French President V. Giscard d'Estaing at the end of March will be an important event in the arena of detente. In the context of the development of relations between West and East Europe we should mention the trip to Czechoslovakia by Austrian President R. Kirchschlaeger, which has helped the consolidation of good-neighborly relations between the two countries.

Voices can be heard increasingly frequently in the West recognizing the necessity of detente. During his last visit to Moscow V. Giscard d'Estaing stated that the intensification of detente is the only way of avoiding using force for the solution of conflicts between states. At the recent session of the West German Bundestag which discussed military policy questions, Chancellor H. Schmidt noted that detente is of vitally important significance to the FRG.

It is important that this position on the part of the West European leaders should be borne out in real deeds and that there should be no "stalling" in the process of consolidating peace. For its part the Soviet Union is doing everything to enable this process to strengthen.

Lesson for the Hegemonists

All the peoples censure the Beijing hegemonists' aggression against Socialist Vietnam. Although Beijing has already announced that it is pulling back, in some places the invaders are still trampling Vietnamese soil, committing atrocities, and adding to their crimes. The fighters of Vietnam's People's Army and the voluntary militia servicemen have taught the interventionists a lesson and inflicted heavy losses on the enemy in the struggle to liberate their land.

The majority of international commentators believe that Beijing's aggressive plans have confirmed a serious failure, which cannot be concealed in bragging statements that the Chinese armies "could have reached Hanoi." Vietnam has won an impressive victory, forcing the Beijing (?troops) to go home.

The Vietnamese people have again shown their courage and staunchness and their unswerving determination to uphold their motherland's freedom and independence. As before, in their just struggle they feel the support and aid of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries and the broadest circles of the international public. In a situation where Beijing's rulers are resorting to maneuvers and speaking of their "withdrawal" from Vietnam while at the same time concentrating new forces on its borders and concentrating troops on the border with Laos and creating a threat of an extensive military attack on that country, new efforts are required from all peace-loving forces to put an end to Chinese aggression and achieve the total and unconditional withdrawal of Beijing's troops from Vietnam.

Some NATO circles are playing into the aggressor's hands. The Western press reports that the headquarters of this military bloc are nurturing plans for some kind of "international forum" to examine "the problems of Southeast Asia." Such ideas conceal the desire to come to the aid of their newly emerged Beijing ally, which considers itself NATO's 16th member, and to justify its actions.

In launching aggression against Vietnam the Beijing hegemonists clearly counted on a repetition of 1962, when they succeeded in seizing and keeping part of Indian territory. They relied on the sympathy of imperialist circles, whose favor they have curried by renouncing revolutionary ideals: Beijing believed that the world would gradually forget the new annexation and that it would get away with this crime, too. But it will not get away with it!

Beijing's aggression has encountered universal condemnation. The world's peace-loving peoples and above all the peoples of Southeast Asia are drawing conclusions from the actions of Beijing, which has revealed the shameful aggressive essence of the great-power hegemonist policy it pursues. "Now everyone can see," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted, "that it is precisely this policy which is the most serious threat to world peace."

China's Maoist rulers have long made claims on foreign lands. Now they are attempting with wild vandalism to implement their predatory plans. In Vietnam they repeated the Hitlerite methods of killing peaceful inhabitants and plundering and destroying cities and villages.

In Kampuchea they tried to pursue a barbaric policy of genocide and to destroy an entire people in order to populate a foreign country with their own "Huaqiao." When this plan was thwarted by the anti-Maoist revolution they began to carry out acts of subversion against the legal government of revolutionary Kampuchea and are now trying to complicate the establishment of peaceful life there by organizing subversive bands.

In order to insure that Beijing cannot encroach on other peoples' right to sovereignty and a peaceful life, it is essential to maintain vigilance and to rebuff its shameless hegemonist ambitions and attempts to dictate its will to others.

In an attempt to assert their rule in Southeast Asia the present Beijing leaders are repeating the old tricks of imperialist policy. But it is well known how the imperialists' attempts to place the freedom-loving peoples under their control ended. In Vietnam the Beijing hegemonists were taught a good lesson themselves.

And that is natural: In our time no aggression can remain unpunished.

The Terror of the Doomed

On the eve of Rhodesia's pseudoelections, scheduled for 20 April, Ian Smith's racist regime has unleashed still greater terror against the country's native population and stepped up its barbaric raids on neighboring independent African states in which Zimbabwean refugee camps are located.

Several dozen people are killed daily by punitive troops. In Salisbury itself--the racists' nest--a curfew has been introduced. Anyone (black, of course) found on the streets of the city without appropriate documents after 1900 or before 0500 is liable to be shot on the spot. Reports are coming in all the time of bombing raids over Angolan, Zambian and Mozambican territory. In the last week alone four raids have been made on Mozambique.

So under the slogan of "an internal settlement" Rhodesia's racists are committing crimes and desperately clinging to power and the "right" to rob and exploit the people of Zimbabwe. It is known that the "internal settlement" plan is being carried out in accordance with the so-called "constitution" endorsed by the white population in a referendum at the end of January. This shameful document is designed to consolidate in a new form the rule of a handful of racists over the majority of the country's population. Suffice it to say that under Smith's "constitution" the Europeans, who constitute only one-twentieth of the population, will have around one-third of the seats in the "parliament" and the right of veto.

Clearly the racists, who illegally assumed the role of master of Zimbabwe, would not be able to act in so cocky and partial a manner were it not for the backing of various kinds of help and support from imperialist circles, principally in the United States and Britain. Concerned to preserve its shaky footholds in this part of Africa, imperialism is trying its hardest to save Smith's murderous regime. The neocolonialists' selfish interests were stated in no uncertain terms by R. Eichord, member of the U.S. House of Representatives, who declared: "Rhodesia and South Africa's geographical position and natural resources make them vitally necessary for U.S. national security." Among the Rhodesian butchers' various admirers are a whole group of U.S. congressmen who are frightened of "leftists" coming to power in Zimbabwe, as well as British Conservatives.

The international public resolutely protests against the actions of the white racists in Rhodesia and all those who support them. The UN Security Council recently adopted a resolution on Rhodesia, in which it firmly condemned the racists' acts of aggression against independent states and Smith's repressions within the country. The resolution declares unlawful the 20 April elections to be held under the aegis of the illegal regime. The Security Council pointed out that this action is aimed at keeping the racist minority in power.

Zimbabwe's patriotic forces describe the "elections" which Smith plans to hold as "a fake and a fraud." Zimbabwe's Patriotic Front is expanding its operations against the racist authorities. It has not been intimidated by the punitive operations of Smith's army. In a recent speech, one of the leaders of Zimbabwe's patriotic forces--Joshua Nkomo--declared that the people will continue the fight against Smith. "We will defeat them," he said.

The people of Zimbabwe's struggle have the international public's deep sympathy. Despite the racists' bandit-like raids, the "frontline" African states are giving comprehensive help to the patriots fighting the colonialists. The peoples of the world believe that the hour when Zimbabwe becomes a free country is not far off.

PAKISTANI OFFICIAL STATES REASON FOR QUITTING CENTO

LD201646 Moscow TASS in English 1739 GMT 20 Mar 79 LD

["Dangerous Nature of CENTO"--TASS headline]

[Text] Ankara, March 20, TASS--Pakistan quit CENTO because the bloc had become a danger for the country in view of the changes in the region, said Agha Shahi, the secretary-general and Pakistani presidents adviser for foreign affairs of Pakistan, who had arrived on an official visit here.

He noted with satisfaction the Turkish support for Pakistan's decision. Agha Shahi advocated deepening and extending the equal cooperation between the countries of the region.

SECURITY COUNCIL CONTINUES DEBATE ON PRC AGGRESSION

LD171532 Moscow TASS in English 1412 GMT 17 Mar 79 LD

["Chinese Aggressors Pilloried"--TASS headline]

[Excerpt] New York, March 17, TASS--The Security Council has again returned to examining the question of the situation in Southeast Asia in connection with the Chinese aggression against the SRV.

The council could not take a clear and unambiguous stand of condemnation of the Chinese aggression at its meetings late in February. Representatives of the Western powers, first and foremost of the USA, have as a matter of fact come out in defence of Beijing's action by placing the aggressor and its victim on the same level.

This was also the spirit of the draft resolution put forward after a more than a fourteen day break by a group of countries, which were intensively lobbied by the U.S. delegation. This draft has not been approved by the Security Council, as the Soviet Union, a permanent member of the Security Council, voted against it.

The adoption of resolutions of this kind, said Oleg Troyanovskiy, USSR permanent representative to the United Nations Organization, could be used by the Chinese aggressor to try to justify its criminal actions and could instigate it to fresh adventurist, expansionist actions in Southeast Asia, to encourage in the Beijing leaders a taste for "teaching lessons" to all those who stand in the way of Chinese expansionism.

WFTU'S PASTORINO DISCUSSES PREPARATIONS FOR 10TH CONGRESS

LD202024 Moscow TASS in English 1028 GMT 20 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, March 20, TASS--The unity of the working people in the struggle for peace, democracy and social progress will be the watchword of the Tenth International Congress of Trade Unions. Preparation for the congress has already begun, Enrique Pastorino, secretary-general of the World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU) told a TASS correspondent. The previous meeting of trade union centres of more than seventy countries took place in Prague in spring last year.

The forthcoming congress is one of the WFTU's many actions aimed at strengthening the unity of the trade union movement, Pastorino said. In May the federation is planning to hold a conference in Damascus in solidarity with the Arab peoples who suffered from the Israeli aggression. Democratic trade union centres which are not part of the WFTU are, too, expected to take part in the conference.

The World Federation of Trade Unions, Pastorino said, intends to participate in all campaigns of solidarity with the peoples of Africa's south as well as Latin America, struggling against imperialism and neocolonialism. The WFTU firmly sides with the peoples of Indochina that are upholding their freedom and independence.

Enrique Pastorino, laureate of the International Lenin Prize "for the strengthening of peace among the peoples" said: "It is difficult to overestimate the efforts which are being made by the Soviet Union in the name of strengthening the unity of the trade union movement. The genuinely internationalist stand of the Soviet trade unions won trust and respect of the organizations united in the WFTU." The WFTU secretary-general highly appreciated the USSR's peace initiatives in the field of disarmament aimed at consolidating the relaxation of tensions, and called on the governments of all countries to support them.

Summing up the results of the visit to the USSR, Pastorino said: "Impressive is the Soviet people's purposeful striving to implement the decisions of the 25th Congress of the CPSU and the five year plans aimed at developing the country's economy and at raising the people's living standard. These strides convince the working people of capitalist countries of the advantages of socialism."

BUDAPEST MEETING OF INTERNATIONAL NONGOVERNMENT BODIES OPENS

LD201842 Moscow TASS in English 1755 GMT 20 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, March 20, TASS--A consultative meeting of international non-governmental organisations opened here today. It is attended by representatives of 12 international organisations, and also of the magazine PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM.

The participants in the meeting will discuss the programme of action for 1979, exchange opinions on questions of struggle for peace and disarmament. A particular place in the work of the forum will be taken up by the discussion on problems of anti-imperialist solidarity, on a further mounting of the international campaign in support of the people of Vietnam in its struggle against the Chinese aggression.

PENTAGON'S 'LIMITED WAR' CONCEPT A GREAT DANGER TO PEACE

ID201155 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Mar 79 p 4 LD

[Article by Dr of Military Sciences Maj Gen R. Simonyan: "In Search of a 'New Strategy'"]

[Text] There has been much persistent talk in Washington recently about "major changes" being made by the present administration in the sphere of military strategy, especially nuclear strategy. "Defense Department and National Security Council personnel," the New York TIMES hinted recently, "have pointed out certain military steps as signs that the government is on the verge of a 'revolution' in nuclear strategy."

Changes in military-strategic concepts are observed in the United States whenever the administration changes, and they have become a kind of tradition. This can be attributed, to a considerable degree, to the improvement and development of the means of warfare and above all, of strategic offensive arms. But it is also striking that new strategic concepts are advanced in the United States precisely at times when militarist circles need to substantiate somehow a new spurt in the strategic arms race. In the fifties the Eisenhower administration proclaimed the strategy of "massive retaliation" (a massive retaliatory strike). At the very beginning of the sixties the Democratic administration adopted the strategy of "flexible response." The Nixon administration which replaced it advanced the strategy of "realistic deterrence."

The present administration is no exception on this plane. Even before he officially took office as president, J. Carter announced his intention to revise the military strategy of the seventies and to formulate U.S. military-strategic positions for "the coming era." The President's specific instructions "on a universal revision of U.S. military positions" were expounded in special directive No 18, issued by the White House in the summer of 1977. Since the Carter administration came to power more than 2 years have already elapsed and, although the "new strategy" has still not received a definite name, its basic aspects are quite clear. I should like to dwell in a little more detail on one of them--the concept of "limited" nuclear war.

Questions connected with preparation for and waging of such a war (the Soviet Union is named as the U.S. enemy) have been the subject of utterances by high-ranking members of the present administration, above all by Z. Brzezinski, the President's assistant for national security affairs, and Defense Secretary H. Brown. And these questions are being openly discussed in U.S. newspapers. The same New York TIMES, for example, published a long article by R. Burt which states that the White House is engaged in revising the strategy of waging nuclear war. "The aim of these steps," the author observes, "is to give the United States the potential for waging limited nuclear war and to supplement its potential for all-out nuclear war."

The question suggests itself: Why has the concept of a "limited" nuclear war again attracted attention today?

It is known that, according to the "realistic deterrence" strategy which currently obtains, a strategic (all-out) nuclear war is considered the basic type of nuclear conflict with the Soviet Union. During such a war both armed forces and military installations and also economic and administrative-political centers are subjected to massive strikes by strategic offensive forces. But the "limited" nuclear war scenario envisages inflicting a surprise strike by strategic offensive forces "only against carefully selected military installations" such as strategic missile launch silos, aircraft on airfields, control centers, major groupings of troops and other important military targets. [paragraph continues]

The basic goal of such a war is to destroy the military, and above all the nuclear might of a "potential adversary" and to put that adversary in a position that would make it impossible for it to inflict a crushing retaliatory strike against U.S. territory, or at least to weaken the force of such a strike as far as possible. But in order to achieve this objective it is essential to possess the appropriate "potential" capable of destroying the aforementioned "pinpoint" targets. Perfectly understandably, the arsenal of strategic offensive forces created for a strategic (all-out) war cannot be used for this. After all, it is unnecessary to create enhanced accuracy weapons in order to destroy a city.

In other words, the concept of a "limited" nuclear war was needed by U.S. militarist circles in order to broaden the spectrum of wars being prepared against the Soviet Union and on this basis to obtain the "potential" for waging limited nuclear war as a supplement to their potential for all-out nuclear war. This is the aim of painstaking efforts across the ocean: Because the creation of such a "potential" promises profits running into many billions of dollars for the magnates of the military-industrial complex. And for the Pentagon leadership this means the hope (albeit illusory) of achieving "nuclear superiority" over the Soviet Union.

It should be noted that the idea of devising the concept of "limited" nuclear war and its inclusion in U.S. military strategy did not come into being just today. It has its own history, a knowledge of which will help us gain a deeper understanding of the present maneuverings by the U.S. militarist circles which are opposing the conclusion of a SALT-II agreement and advocating the buildup of the arms race.

Back in 1962, substantiating the "strategy of counterforce" he had put forward or, as it was still called, "the strategy of excluding the cities," then Defense Secretary R. McNamara pointed out: "The main U.S. objective, if a nuclear war should break out, must be to destroy the enemy's armed forces." J. Schlesinger (when he was U.S. defense secretary) came forward with approximately the same thesis in 1974, when a new fillip was given to the adoption of the concept of "limited" nuclear war.

Revealing the true essence of the aforementioned concept, the U.S. magazine PROGRESSIVE wrote: "McNamara's formula (and that of Schlesinger, let us add--R.S.) at first glance sounded extremely humane: The prime U.S. targets will not ultimately be population centers and cities, but launch silos and bases. Thus the damage which might be inflicted on U.S. cities in turn must also be limited; but in reality these were terrifying plans insofar as they plainly brought closer the prospect of a nuclear war."

In particular, the magazine cited admissions by former U.S. Defense Secretary D. Rumsfeld in 1977, before he left the Pentagon. "The most ambitious version of the strategy," he said, "necessitates creating the potential for a decisive first strike against the enemy's offensive forces in order to destroy as much megatonnage as possible before he is able to bring his nuclear facilities into action. The effectiveness of the enemy's remaining forces for a retaliatory strike, which theoretically should be aimed at industrial and urban targets, would be further decreased by a combination of active and passive defense."

Indeed, a power which sets itself the aim of destroying the "potential enemy's" military facilities must be the first to deliver a strike, because otherwise its nuclear charges will land on empty missile launch silos and airfields.

Manipulating the thesis of defending "national security interests," the present Pentagon leadership is seeking to revive the old first-strike idea of reactionary American military circles.

Along with the theoretical calculations connected with elaborating this concept, U.S. militarist circles are working intensively on creating the material and technical base for [word illegible], in particular qualitatively new types of strategic armaments. These include primarily the MX (mobile-based) ICBM with its MIRV'ed warhead (12-14 400-kiloton independently targetable warheads). For the sake of comparison, let us point out that the existing Minuteman-3 ICBM has 3 warheads each with a capacity of 200 kilotons. The New York TIMES has written that MX missiles "may increase the temptation for Washington to start a limited nuclear war." According to Pentagon calculations, 200-300 of these missiles will be created over 10 years at a cost of $40 billion-$50 billion.

Another type of first-strike strategic weapon is the Trident-2 sea-based nuclear missile system with 24 intercontinental missiles each with 8-10 150-300 kiloton warheads. Long-term plans envisage building 14 Trident submarines. Their total cost will be at least $30 billion. It is expected that these missiles will be ready for deployment in the mideighties. The White House has also announced the adoption of the new MK-12A warhead. This new warhead will be fitted to the Minuteman-3 missiles. "Because the accuracy of the MK-12A warhead has been doubled," the Washington POST notes, "its destructiveness will increase eight times over. If the MK-12A's yield as well as accurancy is doubled, its effectiveness against missile silos will be 16 times greater than that of the present warhead fitted to the Minuteman-3 missile."

The list of first-strike strategic weapons would be incomplete if we failed to mention the air-launched cruise missile being created in the United States. Its warhead will have a yield of 200 kilotons and a guidance system enabling it to guarantee the utmost accurancy.

Such are the facts which attest with the utmost obviousness that the Pentagon's concept of "limited" nuclear war represents a tremendous danger to the cause of peace. Moreover, its adoption as Washington's official military doctrine would open the way for the use of nuclear weapons in conflict situations and would make it a threatening instrument of political pressure in relations among states.

The circles of the U.S. military-industrial complex which have set themselves the goal of wrecking the SALT-II agreement hope that the open discussion in the press of the "revolutionary" changes in Pentagon nuclear strategy, on the one hand, and the clamorous campaign which they are kicking up over the mythical "Soviet military threat" and "over-efficient" Soviet missiles on the other, may psychologically influence the U.S. Congress to their advantage. At the same time, in the opinion of Pentagon strategists, this campaign will make it possible to suggest to the American public the acceptability of a "limited" nuclear war and the need to create the necessary "potential" to wage it.

The Soviet people know better than any other from their own experience what war is like and what colossal sacrifices and destruction an aggressor's actions can cause. Soviet people cannot be indifferent to talk of "might, destructive, preemptive" and other strikes and cannot fail to take the necessary defensive measures in the light of such talk. Only slanderers can perceive these measures as preparation for an attack on anyone.

Our country does not think "about delivering the first strike." This has been stated with the utmost responsibility by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Back at the end of 1976 the socialist countries submitted an official proposal to all participants in the all-European conference, including the United States, that an agreement be concluded on not being the first to use nuclear weapons against one another. In response, the West began to allege that this would increase the probability of wars using conventional weapons. In that case the question arises: What is the way out? This way out is indicated in Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's speech at his meeting with the voters of Baumanskiy Electoral Okrug. "Well, in that case," he said, "let us agree on not being the first to use either nuclear or conventional armaments. In other words, let us conclude something like a nonaggression pact among the participants in the all-European conference."

This important new initiative has been greeted with approval by the peace-loving peoples. Time will tell how the Western participants in the all-European conference react to it. But so long as the world has not been rid of the threat of another world war, so long as the arms race whipped up by the Western military-industrial monopolies continues, the Soviet Union is forced to display constant concern for insuring that its defense capability is at the proper level. Soviet people will vigilantly watch the intrigues of the enemies of peace, no matter what military-theoretical or other arguments they use to camouflage their schemes.

'PRESIDENTIAL' POSSIBILITIES FOR GENERAL HAIG WEIGHED

LD201555 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Mar 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Correspondent M. Sturua report under rubric "Lampoon": "The Neutron-Bomb General"]

[Text] Washington--The forthcoming retirement of Gen Alexander Haig, supreme allied commander Europe, is giving rise to warm disputes and all kinds of speculations on his future. Of all the possible turns in the general's career, only one is excluded here--that he will sit down and write his memoirs. NEWSWEEK magazine quotes one of Haig's close friends, who said: "I don't think Alexander wants to write his autobiography. I think he first wants to live a few more chapters of it."

What will be the content of these "chapters"? They could be written in various ways. For instance, Haig could follow the path trodden by many of his colleagues, who, as they say here, exchanged "four-star epaulets for five-figure salaries." that is, he could become president of some big corporation in the military-industrial complex, minting ready money with his connections and prestige. However, few people believe this. General Haig is only 54, and he has hardly decided to leave NATO headquarters for the sake of a sinecure, however impressive. (It will always be there).

There is also the story that Haig will possibly return to his home city of Philadelphia and take the plunge into politics. The point is that Republican Senator Richard Schweiker has already announced his intention not to seek reelection in 1980, so his place on Capitol Hill will be free. Republican strategists do not exclude the possibility of Haig "testing the temperature of the water," making speeches "here and there" and if things seem favorable, plunging into the political struggle with his eye on a Senate seat.

Haig is no novice in politics. Not for nothing is he called the Pentagon's most "political general." His fairytale rise--in 5 years he went from lieutenant colonel to four-star general--took place not on actual service but on the White House stage. First he was military adviser to Kissinger, who headed the National Security Council, and then when the "Watergate scandal" was in full swing he replaced Haldeman as chief of the White House staff under Nixon. Toward the end of Nixon's presidency Haig essentially took the reins of government, inasmuch as his patron was fully absorbed in the political and legal struggle for survival. It is said, and not without good grounds, that Haig had no small role in Nixon's resignation and Ford's coming to power, and that he received the post of supreme commander of NATO Joint Armed Forces in Europe as a kind of reward.

It is true that for Haig the experience of the past is double-edged. His close ties with Nixon and Kissinger, although he was not directly involved in the "Watergate scandal," may be an undesirable factor for Haig if he wants to try for elected posts. His ill-wishers have not forgotten that it was Haig who led the famous "Saturday night massacre"--the dismissal of Special Prosecutor Cox and the enforced retirement of Attorney General Richardson, both of whom had become too stubbornly involved in investigating the "Watergate affair." Finally, the fact that Haig promoted Nixon's pardon by Ford also weighs against him. (After Haig announced his retirement, people here immediately recalled that he had a 90-minute talk with Nixon when the latter visited Paris last November, and according to some information Nixon persuaded Haig to go into politics.)

So, from general to senator? But certain observers do not exclude the possibility that Haig is aiming higher--not for a Senate seat but the presidency.

Speculating on the "presidential content" of future chapters in Haig's biography, experts examine two of the possible versions--the "Eisenhower" and the "MacArthur" versions. How is this charade to be decoded? The "Eisenhower" version means this: Just as in 1952 the Republican Party, after a period of turmoil, regained the White House by exploiting Eisenhower's prestige and popularity, so in 1980 the Republicans, divided and shaken by Watergate and other political scandals, will resort to Haig as candidate and, united around him, will gain revenge for the 1976 defeat. The "MacArthur" version means this: Douglas MacArthur was the leader and idol of the ultraright, a "general on a white steed," and all the forces of reaction, already pinched by the stiff collar of bourgeois democracy, gathered under his banner. Has Haig chosen such a role for himself?

Of course, Haig is not Eisenhower. First, he does not enjoy the latter's glory. "Ike" was a World War II general. Haig is an office general. Second, Eisenhower assessed realistically the danger of the alliance of the military monopolies with the reactionary military leadership and in his declining years warned of the danger it represented for U.S. national interests. Eisenhower coined the term "military-industrial complex." As for Haig, he is one with that complex--in form and in essence. The parallel between MacArthur and Haig is closer, although it must not be abused and substantial limitations and reservations must be made. Of course, they share the philosophy of cold war and arms race knights. Not idly did MacArthur nurture plans to use nuclear weapons in Korea, while Haig is the most active advocate of the neutron bomb. But again, as with Eisenhower, Haig does not have the "great soldier" fame which attached itself to MacArthur, albeit not very justly.

This is the way Haig's "presidential" horizons look. He is vague on the subject: "I can state categorically that I have no political plans at this time. As for the future, I never rule out anything, of course."

But irrespective of how the new chapters in Haig's biography turn out, one thing is clear: The reactionary circles are impatient for his return to the United States. They see him not only as a natural ally but also as a potential soloist and, moreover, primadonna in the choir which is currently trying to sing a requiem for the relaxation of international tension and, above all, the idea of disarmament. Haig's activity as NATO's first officer fully bears out these expectations. Suffice it to recall his diligent propagation of the myth about the "Soviet military threat" and about "Soviet expansion in Africa" in order to justify the intensification of the arms race in the United States and other NATO countries. He is one of the chief lobbyists for a new, bigger Pentagon budget and an annual 3-percent increase in the NATO countries' military expenditure. Haig advocates the development and introduction of new, even more destructive means of warfare. Under no other commander in chief have NATO maneuvers been so frequent and extensive. He is a rabid apologist of the neutron bomb and is even insubordinate enough to criticize his chief--President Carter--for his "indecisiveness" concerning the production and deployment of the neutron weapon.

The opponents of the conclusion of a strategic arms limitation agreement (SALT-II) are particularly impatient for Haig's return to the United States. Haig's position on SALT-II suits the militarist wing in the Senate down to the ground since Haig demagogically accuses the administration of "making concessions to the Soviets," unilateral concessions which allegedly make such an agreement advantageous to the Soviet Union alone. Haig's numerous statements on this subject lead one to think that he is ready to roll up his sleeves and launch himself into the fray--and even more actively--once he has doffed his military uniform and donned civilian clothes.

RACISM IN U.S. SHOWS 'DUPLICITY' OF HUMAN RIGHTS STANCE

LD201744 Moscow TASS in English 1237 GMT 20 Mar 79 LD

[Text] New York, March 20, TASS--Racism and racial discrimination, flourishing in the United States, are America's national disgrace, evidence of the duplicity of the American administration, which demagogically comes out in "defence of human rights" abroad while doing nothing to safeguard these rights in its own country. TASS was told this by distinguished American champions of civil rights and of the release of political prisoners in the United States on the occasion of international day of action for the elimination of racial discrimination.

The indigenous inhabitants of America, the Indians, and also the Negroes and people of Latin America and Asian origin are still subjected to savage racial discrimination, are victims of political persecution, emphasized Angela Davis, the co-chairman of the National Alliance Against Racist and Political Repression. Angela Davis went on to say that all upright Americans called for the release of John Harris, the courageous champion of the rights of black Americans, who had been sentenced to death and was now languishing in an Alabama prison, the Reverend Ben Chavis, leader of the Wilmington Ten, Assata Shakur, the young poetess and active champion of the rights of black Americans, all prisoners in racist jails in the United States.

The history of the United States is a chronicle of daily racist repressions against Negroes, Indians, Mexicans, who are doomed to unemployment, malnutrition and poverty, the policy of genocide, which is still being pursued by Washington against national minorities, said L. Hinds, the distinguished lawyer and one of the authors of the report "Violations of Human Rights in the United States," recently handed to Kurt Waldheim, the United Nations secretary-general, by representatives of mass public and religious organizations of the United States.

The frame-ups for political motives of distinguished leaders of the mass movement against racial and political repressions, he said, are evidence showing that the fundamental human rights and freedoms, set forth in the Universal Human Rights Declaration, in the international convention on the elimination of all shapes of racial discrimination, in the International Pact on Civil and Political Rights, are being violated in the United States.

U.S. STEPPING UP PROPAGANDA 'PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE'

LD101500 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0350 GMT 10 Mar 79 LD

[Text] "Poisoners" is the title of the commentator's column in today's issue of PRAVDA. Its author, Vladimir Bolshakov, writes that the U.S. administration has announced its intention to increase yet again the allocation for foreign policy propaganda purposes. Advertising the American way of life and brainwashing the public of foreign states in a direction favorable to the United States--this is how the aims of this propaganda were formulated by the leaders of the International Communication Agency [ICA]. They demanded that the agency's budget for FY 1970 be increased by $15.5 million, that is, to $432.8 million. Ever since April 1978, when the ICA was created through the reorganization of the U.S. Information Agency, Washington has made increased efforts to expand its propaganda activities abroad. At present the agency has 205 foreign offices with a staff of over 5,000. The transmitter capacities of its subordinate, the Voice of America, are being increased. At its disposal are over 100 radio stations which transmit 816 hours a week in 37 foreign languages. In (?Gambia), the Philippines and (?Liberia) preparations are being made to commission new transmitters. It is intended to allocate the supplementary allowances in the next fiscal year to the subversive stations Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe, which operate in close contact with the Voice of America. They will receive about $130 million, which is (?4.9 percent) more than this year.

The ICA is paying special attention to propaganda directed at socialist countries, in support of the all-out propaganda campaign which the American administration is conducting under the false slogan of the defense of human rights. Ideological subversion of socialist countries and ideological brainwashing of citizens of foreign countries who are out of step with the foreign policy aims of American imperialism are regarded by the U.S. special services as the main targets of their ideological offensive and actions of psychological warfare.

All this is in obvious contradiction to the agreements reached among the participants in the European conference in Helsinki. It is known that the ICA often makes use of Beijing's slanderous propaganda material in its broadcasts to socialist countries. It is now proposed to expand cooperation of this kind. Washington's attempts to increase the brainwashing of peoples with the help of propaganda are aimed at extending the psychological warfare, but in the final analysis this propaganda, which uses anticommunism and anti-Sovietism as its chief weapon, is doomed to failure, as are transatlantic efforts to change history in a direction favorable to the United States by resorting to crude force.

MORE ON PRC'S AGGRESSION AGAINST SRV

PRC, U.S. Hypocrisy Exposed

LD201401 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA In Russian 15 Mar 79 p 3 LD

[O. Anichkin article: "The Hypocrisy of the Aggressors and Their Accomplices"]

[Text] The Chinese military clique's piratical aggression against Socialist Vietnam continues. It is showing the whole world the falsity and hypocrisy of the present Chinese leadership, which recently announced the commencement of the withdrawal of its troops from the occupied Vietnamese territory. This "withdrawal" virtually became a regrouping of the interventionist forces. The Chinese troops are being withdrawn from a number of salients in which the attack petered out, and are being concentrated in strategically important regions from which the aggressors intend, as they themselves say, to repeat the act of "punishing" Vietnam "if tranquillity is not insured on the border."

On occupied Vietnamese territory the invaders are still employing scorched-earth tactics, killing the civilian population and destroying cities, villages and industrial sites.

In these conditions expatiations on the "withdrawal" of Chinese troops were obviously necessary to Beijing propaganda to try to confuse the world public and stifle the ever-increasing wave of indignation and protests against China's aggression. However, all these propaganda maneuvers by Beijing are proving futile. The present Chinese atrocities on Vietnamese soil have finally exposed the expansionist essence of the Beijing leadership.

The accomplices of the Chinese aggressors have also revealed themselves and are continuing to do so; their behavior, aimed at directly or indirectly encouraging China's attack on Vietnam, is no less dangerous to the fate of peace than the aggression itself. This is acknowledged by the press even in those countries whose governments have adopted a position of complicity with the Chinese aggression.

"There is no sense in minimizing the gravity of the situation in Indochina, in which American diplomacy may have played a greater and less constructive part than the President is trying to assure us," (Dzh) Ochs [as published], editor and owner of the New York TIMES, writes. "Of course, the Chinese would not have begun the attack on Vietnam before completing the task of establishing new relations with the United States... In the end the Chinese needed that agreement more than we did, and as it now appears, they needed it desperately to clear the path for the operation to 'punish Vietnam.'"

Perhaps Washington also wants to "teach Vietnam a lesson" for its own defeat in the recent past and to do so through the Chinese. They knew in advance that China was preparing to invade Vietnam, and not only because Deng Xiaoping spoke of this more than once during his visit to the United States last January. The United States also had other information. R. Holbrooke, assistant secretary of state, like other Washington officials, confirmed that "events on the Vietnamese-Chinese border were no surprise to anyone and we knew what events were imminent."

But then, as everyone remembers well, the American bosses, welcoming the Chinese visitor with open arms, did not say a word to check him. They willingly spoke of restraint later, addressing these words, against logic, to anyone but China.

Take, for instance, J. Carter's statement at a White House press conference: He said no words to condemn China's armed invasion of Vietnam. He called the Chinese aggression only a "crossing of Vietnam's border." And how could the aggressor interpret the President's statement that Beijing's actions will in no way affect the process of normalization of American-Chinese relations? Clearly as encouragement, not as a warning. The same can be said for the trip to China at the height of the Beijing aggression by U.S. Treasury Secretary Blumenthal. It is reported that the secretary conveyed a message to Deng Xiaoping from the U.S. President concerning the events in Indochina.

The action devised by the Americans to discuss the question of the Southeast Asia situation as a whole in the UN Security Council turned out to be a blank shot. They attempted to assume the role of initiator of the "peacemaking process" in Southeast Asia. In fact their intention, which, as is apparent, was coordinated with the Chinese, consisted not so much in discussing the situation in that region as condemning Vietnam. It was not without reason that Deng Xiaoping stated quite brazenly and openly in a recent speech that he "expresses heartfelt support" for this idea of a Security Council debate. The United States was unable to impose on the Security Council its resolution whose essence, as was clear to everyone, amounted to a desire to justify its actions and at the same time to shield the Chinese aggressor.

Beijing put forward its own "initiatives" as if in unison with Washington's maneuvers, which consciously or not leads to thoughts of coordination of their actions. The Chinese proposal to Vietnam to begin talks smacks of hypocrisy, bigotry and deception. This Beijing proposal cannot be assessed in any other way. It says nothing about ending the armed invasion, or about the timetable for the complete withdrawal of Chinese troops from Vietnamese territory. Beijing proposes to organize a meeting in an atmosphere of the continued occupation of Vietnamese territory. Is not this the height of impudence on the part of the Beijing interventionists?

China's treachery and its complete disregard for the peoples' desire to live in peace are arousing serious concern among people of good will on all continents.

Condemning the Chinese intervention in Vietnam, Indian Prime Minister M. Desai said: "Beijing's actions against Vietnam are aggression, and we must call things by their proper names." India knows well what Chinese aggression is. In 1962 it was subjected to a Chinese attack. The Chinese still hold part of its territory seized 17 years ago.

Concern at the consequences of the Chinese aggression is also expressed by African states, which quite recently witnessed how Beijing actively sided with the neocolonialists in the struggle against the liberation movement. Kenya's DAILY NATION newspaper states in an editorial that the "Chinese invasion of Vietnam, which has not only exacerbated the situation in Southeast Asia but has jeopardized peace throughout the world, must be stopped."

It is quite clear now that Beijing's behavior, which has become a threatening factor in world politics, could cause irremediable damage to modern international relations, in which the main direction is the relaxation of international tension. Hence the quite natural concern which is now being expressed everywhere on how the prospects for resolving important international problems will be affected by China's aggression.

The practical implementation of the Beijing leaders' hegemonist policy and complicity with China's aggression and expansionism quite obviously entail the fueling of tension, and not only in Southeast Asia.

All this has an adverse effect on the international climate, particularly at a time when extremely important disarmament talks are under way which concern the destinies of the peoples of the world. It must be clear to everyone that the successful resolution of these problems depends largely on how favorable the international atmosphere is.

People in the United States are becoming increasingly aware of the danger to U.S. interests of involvement in Beijing's policy. This awareness even seems to extend to those who naively cherished hopes that rapprochement with China "will accustom it to the modern rules of conduct in the present-day international community," as a result of which, according to their calculations, Beijing will allegedly begin to implement a "restrained and moderate policy." These hopes, as has now become clear once and for all, were only illusions.

And those who nurtured malevolent designs of obtaining advantages from rapprochement with China on an anti-Soviet basis have fallen into the "China trap" in the eyes of the whole world. They did not take into account--or did not want to consider--that China is implementing its own policy, guided only by its selfish interests. Its plans include making the United States its ally against the Soviet Union.

The resolution of vitally important problems, and primarily ending the arms race, and disarmament, which would guarantee the peoples of our planet peace, tranquillity and prosperity, can only be achieved on condition that the Chinese hegemonists are prevented from achieving their destructive, dangerous aims in world politics.

Clandestine Radio Blames Deng

LD200903 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Mar 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Unattributed report from "The World Today" feature compiled by V. Lapskiy: "China: Underground Radio Station's Broadcasts"]

[Text] "DOWN WITH DENG XIAOPING!" URGED THE NEW "1 AUGUST" (DATE OF THE FOUNDATION OF THE CHINESE PEOPLE'S LIBERATION ARMY) RADIO STATION WHICH FOR SEVERAL DAYS NOW HAS BEEN BROADCASTING REPORTS IN CHINESE ON THE 19 METER WAVEBAND. An article from a wallposter in Beijing signed by "a veteran" was read during this broadcast, VNA reports. This veteran's son had burned to death in a tank on 27 February during the fighting in Vietnam.

The old man could not come to terms with the fact that his son was fighting Vietnam. He believes that by unleashing war the present Chinese leaders are pushing China toward catastrophe.

THE RADIO STATION ALSO STATED THAT CHINA IS CONCENTRATING ITS TROOPS ON THE CHINESE-LAO BORDER TO OPEN A SECOND FRONT WITH THE AIM OF GRIPPING VIETNAM IN A VICE. THIS MANEUVER OF DENG XIAOPING'S HAS ENGENDERED PROTESTS IN THE CCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE AND AMONG THE COUNTRY'S POPULATION. "DOWN WITH CHINA'S AGGRESSIVE WAR AGAINST VIETNAM! DOWN WITH DENG XIAOPING!" THE RADIO STATED.

Beijing Learns Lesson

LD180023 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1500 GMT 17 Mar 79 LD

[Text] With a commentary now on the Beijing aggression against Vietnam is our observer Viktor Glazunov:

While staying in the United States, Deng Xiaoping made a public threat of teaching Vietnam a lesson. The American officials preferred not to voice their disapproval. That was a bad position, because the Chinese had the impression the United States would shut their eyes to their actions, said the Washington POST. Other sources in America express a more definite view. The position of official Washington was tantamount to encouraging the aggressor. This view is shared by broad sections of the international public. Even those people one could least of all expect to take such a stand are saying that the Soviet Union was right in its assessment of the aggressive essence of Chinese policies by pointing out the danger of flirting with China. One can assume that a due lesson will be learned from all this.

Now about China teaching Vietnam a lesson. We must say at once that claims to the right to teach anyone a lesson amount on the international scene to attempts to restore methods and practices of the bygone colonial times. As for this concrete situation, the punitive stick by Beijing has proved to be a boomerang. Who has taught a lesson to whom, asks the correspondent of the American WALL STREET JOURNAL, and he adds that China has lost face and has a bloody nose. What were the calculations of the Beijing strategists, first of all Deng Xiaoping, whom the Japanese newspaper NIHON KEIZAI called the man who is chiefly responsible for the combat operations? The goal was to deliver a crushing defeat on the Vietnamese Army in a short and sharp action. But the stake on a lightning war was a failure.

The British newspaper THE GUARDIAN said that militarily the Vietnamese have proven very capable, no doubt. Deng said the operation in Vietnam would eliminate the myth about the Vietnamese being invincible, and it is here that China has been a total failure. The West German newspaper NEUE RUHR-ZEITUNG notes that China wanted to teach Vietnam a lesson, but it has been taught a lesson itself.

Now, has that lesson had a sobering effect? Will Beijing draw conclusions from the military, moral and political defeat? Will that mean that the Beijing strategists won't wish to teach someone else a lesson? There are no reassuring signs from Beijing having failed yet to finish their Vietnam action, the Beijing leaders are making threats of new ones, displaying irresponsibility and adventurism that are dangerous to world peace. International observers of various persuasions stress now that China can no longer be regarded at all as an unaggressive power, an image Beijing has been trying hard to cultivate around the world. The policies of the Beijing leaders today are the most serious threat to world peace.

PRC Suffers Moral, Political Defeats

OW201052 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0900 GMT 18 Mar 79 OW

[Volskiy talk: "Signal Defeats"]

[Excerpts] The Beijing leaders launched an aggression against Socialist Vietnam to teach it a lesson. This was to make the world situation more complicated so that Beijing's expansionist policy would be facilitated. However, the aggressor has miscalculated.

Exposing to world opinion their adventurist policy which threatens world peace, the Beijing leaders have suffered a telling defeat morally and politically. Heroically defending their fatherland, the Vietnamese people have inflicted heavy damage to the enemy morally and materially. In the face of the Vietnamese people's heroic mettle, the stern warning of the USSR and the worldwide movement to support Vietnam, the Chinese aggressors have been compelled to announce their withdrawal from Vietnam. Although the aggression still continues on Vietnamese soil, it is quite obvious that the Chinese adventurist policy against Vietnam is a total failure.

The moral and political defeat the Beijing leaders have suffered from their confrontation with Vietnam is not their only defeat. In early January this year, the uprising of the Cambodian people overthrew the pro-Beijing Pol Pot-Ieng Sary despotic regime, a most bloody regime in history. This victory scored by the revolutionary forces is another signal defeat of the Maoist policy characteristic of military-camp communism.

China's policy toward Iran has suffered another devastating defeat. Chinese leaders have maintained the closest relations with Iran's former monarchical regime. This regime was once the fortress in the Middle East of the capitalist West and America's guard of the oilfields in the Persian Gulf. The Chinese leaders have tried hard to become very close friends with this regime. Hua Guofeng's visit to Iran last August was the peak of Chinese-Iranian relations. The American TIME magazine has stated that Hua Guofeng called on the shah of Iran to increase its military buildup and strengthen CENTO. At the same time, the Chinese leaders went out of their way to defend the most reactionary imperialist blocs and the imperialist military cliques that serve the interests of these blocs, trying tirelessly to win their praise. The Chinese leaders looked on Iran's monarchical regime as an ally in the Near East to promote their anti-Soviet and antisocialist policies. It is not strange that even the bourgeois news media describe the victory of the Iranian revolution as a heavy blow to the imperialist blocs and the Chinese leaders.

Now, Iran has officially announced its withdrawal from CENTO. Pakistan has followed Iran's action to withdraw. Bazargan, prime minister of the Provisional Government of Iran, stressed in his interview with the Soviet radio station reporter that Iran wanted to develop and deepen its friendship with the Soviet Union.

Sources, Results of Aggression Assessed

LD202010 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0315 GMT 20 Mar 79 LD

[Program entitled "The Chinese Aggression: A Crime Against Peace and the Security of Nations" presented by Aleksandr Bovin, IZVESTIYA political observer, with Stanislav Blazhenkov, Moscow Radio correspondent in Hanoi]

[Excerpts] [Bovin] Hello, comrades! I would like to begin this program with some words from (Lam Ngoc Thu), chairman of the people's committee of the twon of Cao Bang. Stanislav Blashenkov, special correspondent for Soviet television and radio, spent some time there. It is the center of one of the northern provinces of Vietnam liberated from the Chinese invaders. This is what he recorded. Listen, comrades:

[(Thu)--begin recording in Vietnamese with Blazhenkov's Russian translation superimposed] Cao Bang, situated in the hills, (Lam Ngoc Thu) says, was home to 32,000 people. We had been building it for 29 years. In a few days the Chinese occupying force completely destroyed the fruits of many years of our work. The Chinese invaders destroyed all the industrial plants and reduced 93 percent of the houses to ruins. As they left, the Chinese vandals blew up what the artillery shells did not destroy. All that was left of the provincial hospital buildings, which could admit 300 people for treatment, were piles of [words indistinct] brick. Industrial and medical equipment were removed and taken to China. The Chinese invaders mined the town. We even discovered mines under the benches in the town park. The Vietnamese people, says (Lam Ngoc Thu), chairman of the town people's committee in conclusion, will never forget the barbaric crimes of the Chinese aggressors. [end recording]

[Bovin] Yes, comrades. These are the fruits of the Chinese aggression. This aggression is the logical continuation and manifestation of Beijing's foreign policy. In saying this, I do not merely have in mind Beijing's foreign political strategy directed against the relaxation of international tension. What I have in mind is the history of Sino-Vietnamese relations: the persistent and protracted efforts by Beijing to place Hanoi under its political control.

These efforts constitute part of the overall configuration of Beijing' strategists, who, following ancient imperial traditions, consider Southeast Asia, and Indochina in particular, to be the sphere of their primary interests and their primary political influence. Many of us remember the words of Zhou Enlai: China and Vietnam are as close as lips and teeth. We also know that China helped Vietnam in the war against the French and in the war against the Americans. However--and this has been confirmed once again by an increasing number of documents and evidence--China was thereby pursuing its own egoistic, mercenary goals. [passage omitted citing the history of Sino-Vietnamese relations from the time of Mao Zedong to the time of the Chinese incursion] In order to assess the current situation objectively, we must, comrades, compare the calculations of those who took the decision to commit aggression with the results achieved in the military and political spheres. Let us begin with the calculations:

Embarking on this adventure, it seems to me that the Chinese assigned themselves several tasks. First, Beijing clearly wanted to break Vietnam's political will and change its political position. Beijing wanted to frighten Laos and strengthen its own influence in Vientiane and render political support to the remnants of the Pol Pot gangs which have still not laid down their arms.

Second, China was striving to place our country, as an ally of Vietnam, in a difficult position and thereby undermine the fraternal friendship between the Soviet people and the nations of Indochina.

Third, the Chinese hoped to demonstrate to the entire world that China is not a paper tiger. If we were afraid of the Vietnamese, Deng Xiaoping stated, others would think that we are weak.

Fourth, Beijing clearly supposed that the success of its punitive action would prompt the United States to take a firmer stand both with regard to Vietnam and the Soviet Union.

All in all, if we bear in mind these strategic consideration, Mao's successors set themselves the goal of strengthening the international position of China as a state capable, in the style of that very same big-stick diplomacy used by the great powers of the past, of taking drastic decisions and defending its hegemonistic pretensions with armed force. It can also be assumed, it is true, that there was another goal--to exploit this nationalistic, chauvinistic intoxication in order to attract the attention of the Chinese away from their internal difficulties and thereby consolidate the stability of the Chinese society. These were, I repeat, the goals. The means Beijing chose to achieve its goals was a lightning strike aimed in several directions at once. This was intended to rout the Vietnamese border units and regular army formations and permit a speedy withdrawal of the Chinese troops back into their territory. They came, punished and went away. This is approximately how one might formulate the criminal design of the Beijing strategists.

However, this design miscarried. An easy and speedy victory was not forthcoming. In spite of their clear superiority in numbers, the Chinese were not able to fulfill the plans they had drawn up. In the opinion of military experts, the Chinese army demonstrated its weakness and proved itself unprepared for conducting a modern war. With the minimum forces and almost without having brought the regular army into action, the Vietnamese were able in the very first days to break the Chinese momentum, disrupt the cooperation of their troops and impose the tactic of minor but exhausting skirmishes and clashes.

Having advanced on some 20 to 40 km in two or three sectors after 2 and 1/2 weeks of fighting and losing a considerable part of their personnel and combat equipment, the Chinese ended up practically with only two alternatives: either get drawn into a protracted war with unforeseeable military and political consequences, or go away, attempting to turn the defeat into victory. Beijing chose the second path. However, military defeat will not exhaust all the consequences of the failure of the Chinese adventure.

If we want to talk about the state of affairs on the Indochina Peninsula, then Beijing's insolent actions have strengthened the will of the Vietnamese people to defend their independence and have fortified the aspirations of the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea to go together, help each other and resist Beijing's hegemonistic policy.

Well, what can be said now about China's prestige? Not one state in the world, not one public movement noteworthy to any degree has supported the aggressor. The capitals of the Third World, and particularly in Southeast Asia, cannot help wondering how their relations with China would develop if already Beijing--not having taken half a step along the road of modernization--is beginning to behave like the master bringing order into his own house.

The political leaders of the United States, Western Europe and Japan have also had to ponder. The euphoric sparkle in the eye, which until quite recently accompanied any mention of the new Chinese friend, is starting to fade. The Chinese have let down the Western well-wishers: They did not live up to their sentimental twaddle about China's peaceful disposition. Well, let Brzezinski continue to thumb the Chinese card. We know all about him, as they say.

But serious people in politics [word indistinct] must all concern themselves with a serious analysis: Does China's policy promote the consolidation of international security? Is China ready to take into account world public opinion, which has for a long time been condemning the use of force for the resolution of quarrels between states? Can we be sure that China will not provoke new clashes which it will not manage to keep under control? These and similar questions are being asked with increasing frequency in the West, and the West is right to ask them. To do so could save capital and possibly even human lives!

It is difficult for me to judge how Chinese society reacted to the war with Vietnam. I have too little information. But it is known that the authorities categorically prohibited any discussion of this matter. It is also known that, in spite of the prohibition, there appeared in Beijing and other towns wall-posters condemning the aggressive policy of the Beijing leaders. What one Chinese dares to write--or 10 or 20--is not important, but what probably thousands or, say, millions think, is. Therefore, the official hysterics over the external enemy hardly helped bring the internal one to heel. Rather, the opposite is true. The number of puzzled questions being asked has grown, and doubts and alarm have increased.

Now, about the position of the Soviet Union. It was and remains precise and clear. Faithful to its international duty, the Hanoi paper NHAN DAN wrote, the Soviet Union, through its firm statement and practical action, and with the broad movement of the masses, stood next to us from the very first minutes and was our most powerful supporter in our struggle. Indeed, the Soviet Union has at its disposal a sufficiently broad range of means to influence the situation. The concrete choice of these means is dictated by actual circumstances. Acting in accordance with the Soviet-Vietnamese treaty, our country gave fighting Vietnam all the aid which, in the opinion of the Vietnamese comrades, was necessary.

The active diplomatic activity of the Soviet Union helped reveal Beijing's true intentions and fostered the virtually universal condemnation of the Beijing aggressors. The irresponsibility and recklessness shown by Beijing, which was playing with fire, were opposed by firmness and restraint, resolve and political wisdom, and these latter won the day.

Let us sum up the situation, comrades. All is not quiet yet on the Sino-Vietnamese border. The Chinese are making attempts to consolidate their hold on the territory of a number of communes. It was in this atmosphere that the Prime Minister Pham Van Dong stressed that Vietnam will begin talks only if China withdraws its troops beyond the line of the historically formed border, which was agreed upon in 1957 and 1958. Threats mixed with triumphal marches are still to be heard from China. But whatever they may say or play at in Beijing, the truth is simple: the Chinese aggressor has suffered defeat--military defeat and political defeat.

MASS PROTESTS IN CHINA AGAINST NUCLEAR TESTS REPORTED

LD202152 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English to Asia 1330 GMT 20 Mar 79 LD

[Vasiliy Fedorov commentary]

[Text] The Japanese newspaper SEKEI NIPPO reports about mass demonstration in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region in China. Taking part were at least 6,000 people. Demonstrators demanded that the government stop nuclear tests in the atmosphere in that region which Beijing chose as the testing ground. Members of the demonstrations indicated that the tests cause great damage to people and cattle. Here is more on the subject:

Mass demonstrations against the official Chinese policy are rare, writes our news analyst Vasiliy Fedorov, and antigovernment actions, wherever they take place, are immediately suppressed by the police regime. While dragooning the people into silence the authorities try to create the impression there is a full unity between the government and the people. The Chinese propaganda tirelessly repeats that the people support the atmosphere nuclear tests.

The reports about the troubles in the Xinjiang Uyghur region are a sign many ordinary Chinese are fully aware of the deadly effects of the nuclear tests in the atmosphere. Demonstrators said, writes the SEKEI NIPPO, that the local population in the region diminishes every year. These have given the non-Chinese nationalities living in Xinjiang a cause to accuse the authorities of the policy of genocide against the national minorities.

Reports from Xinjiang testify that the population of China takes (?strongly) an attitude towards atmospheric nuclear tests as the population of another 120 states. The signatures of those countries stand under the treaty banning nuclear tests in the atmosphere, outer space and under water, signed on 5th August, 1963, in Moscow. The members of the treaty have repeatedly called upon the Chinese Government to join the Moscow treaty and each time Beijing refused to do so. The Chinese leaders use all sorts of lies to distort the nature of the document and to blacken its members, anxious to put up a barrier to the pernicious nuclear arms race. In a bid to justify this stand the Beijing propaganda earlier invariably referred to the will of the Chinese people, who, it alleged, wholly supported the official Chinese policy. Today, after the reports about the mass protesting in Xinjiang, the Beijing leaders will apparently have to invent a new argument.

KOSYGIN GREETS DPRK PREMIER ON ANNIVERSARY

LD201453 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 March 1979 Morning Edition frontpages the following TASS-attributed report under the heading "Message of Congratulations:"

"A.N. Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, has sent a telegram to Yi Chong-ok, premier of the DPRK Administration Council.

"On behalf of the USSR Council of Ministers and on my own behalf, the telegram says, I congratulate you, comrade premier, and the DPRK Administrative Council on the 30th anniversary of the agreement on economic and cultural cooperation between our countries.

"This agreement was the DPRK's first international treaty. It laid the foundation for the development of all-round cooperation between the USSR and the DPRK on the basis of socialist internationalism.

"I wish you and all working people of the DPRK new successes in socialist building and in the struggle for your motherland's peaceful, democratic unification."

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 March 1979 publishes on page 2 a shorter TASS-attributed report on Kosygin's message to Yi Chong-ok which ends with the following additional paragraph:

"Congratulating the Soviet people on the 30th anniversary of the Soviet-Korean agreement, Yi Chong-ok, premier of the DPRK Administration Council noted in a telegram to A.N. Kosygin the successful cooperation between the two countries over the past 30 years and expressed confidence in the further consolidation and development of the friendship and cooperation between the peoples of the DPRK and the Soviet Union."

DPRK PAPER HAILS ANNIVERSARY OF AGREEMENT WITH USSR

LD210839 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Mar 79 p 1 LD

[TASS report: "Portentous Date"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 17 March--The Korean people value the splendid fruits yielded by the economic and cultural cooperation agreement between the USSR and the DPRK, the newspaper NODONG SINMUN, organ of the Korean Workers Party Central Committee, writes today in an article devoted to the 30th anniversary of the signing of the document. The conclusion of the agreement was an event of historic significance in strengthening the traditional friendship between the Korean and Soviet peoples. Our people, NODONG SINMUN emphasizes in conclusion, will continue its efforts to strengthen relations of friendship with the Soviet people.

SOVIET-JAPANESE COMMISSION ON FISHING OPENS IN MOSCOW

LD192038 Moscow TASS in English 1840 GMT 19 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, March 19, TASS--The first session of the Soviet-Japanese commission on fishing in the north-western Pacific opened here today. It will discuss the prospects of scientific-technical cooperation in the field of fishing in 1979, and problems of preserving and rationally using fish stocks.

Welcoming the participants in the session, the first deputy minister of fisheries of the USSR Nikolay Kudryavtsev said: "This important session is of an organisational nature. On the basis of the April 21, 1978 agreement it will have to lay the foundations of cooperation in fishing." "We must search for new forms and methods of business ties between fishing and research organisations of the USSR and Japan with the aim of rationally using the world ocean's resources. We should see to it that the gifts of the ocean be used not only by the present but also by the future generations", Nikolay Kudryavtsev said. "Soviet-Japanese cooperation in the field of fisheries has passed through many difficulties. But the spirit of good will and account for [as received] mutual interests have always taken the upper hand during the solution of complex questions," he said. The Japanese ambassador Tokichiro Vomoto expressed hope that the work of the session would end with success and both sides, would find mutually acceptable solutions.

DIFFERENCES ARISING IN U.S.-JAPANESE TRADE TALKS

LD201618 Moscow TASS in English 1506 GMT 20 Mar 79 LD

["Japanese-American Differences"--TASS headline]

[Text] Tokyo, March 20, TASS--The talks between H. Owen, a special envoy of the U.S. President, with the leaders of the Japanese Government have turned into a new exchange of mutual accusations and demands for the observance of "free trade rules". Meeting with Japanese Foreign Minister S. Sonoda, International Trade and Industry Minister M. Esaki and other officials, the American representative demanded that the Japanese side take urgent measures to balance bilateral trade. He threatened a toughening of protectionist measures, if Japan does not limit its exports to the USA and remove barriers in the way of American goods into the Japanese market. H. Owen made it clear that the present trade and economic differences between the two countries may outgrow into a serious political problem in bilateral relations. S. Sonoda only told H. Owen that it would take Japan a long time to restructure its trade with the USA. Japan will not yield to any pressure from the outside, the Japanese foreign minister stressed, and will change its trade with foreign partners only on its own initiative.

The Japanese Foreign Ministry issued a memorandum rejecting the persistent demands of the U.S. Congress for balancing Japanese-American trade. In so doing it pointed out to the fact that the policy of the Japanese Government is directed not at stimulating exports, as American legislators claim, but at overcoming the economic recession in the country. Battles are unfolding on various fronts of the Japanese-American "trade war". Textiles and steel, TV sets and cars are just some of the Japanese products that the U.S. monopolies strive to oust from the American market. Washington also presses for broadening supplies of U.S. industrial and farm products to Japan. The deliberate lowering of the rate of the U.S. dollar as against the yen has resulted in the growth of export prices of Japanese products. But all of these measures have not produced the results desired by the American side. Trade between the two countries is as before in favour of Japan. Last year, the deficit of the United States in its trade with the Far Eastern rivals reached 11.6 billion dollars.

CORRECTION TO ITEM ON USTINOV CONGRATULATIONS TO MPA

The following correction is to the item entitled "Ustinov Cables Congratulations to Mongolian Counterpart," published in the 19 March Soviet Union DAILY REPORT page C 4:

Only paragraph, line two should read: ...USSR defense minister, has sent congratulations to Colonel General Abhia, defense minister of the Mongolian People's...supplying dropped passage.

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ON KOSYGIN VISIT TO INDIA

LD201145 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Mar 79 pp 1, 4 LD

[Apparent text of "Soviet-Indian Joint Communique"]

[Text] A.N. Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, paid an official friendly visit to India 9 through 15 March 1979 at the invitation of the Government of the Republic of India.

During their stay in India the chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and the persons accompanying him visited the cities of Ranchi, Anand and Bangalore, where they familiarized themselves with India's achievements in industry and agriculture.

A.N. Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, had meetings and talks with President N.S. Reddy of India, Vice President B.D. Jatti, Prime Minister M. Desai, Deputy Prime Minister and Finance Minister C. Singh, Deputy Prime Minister and Defense Minister J. Ram, External Affairs Minister A.B. Vajpayee and other ministers of the Indian Government.

A.N. Kosygin and the persons accompanying him honored the memory of Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru and Lal Bahadur Shastri by laying wreaths at their memorials in Rajghat, (Shantivana) and Vijay Ghat.

On behalf of the citizens of Delhi the city's mayor gave a civic reception in honor of the distinguished guest and the persons accompanying him in the historic Red Fort.

A.N. Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, was given a cordial welcome everywhere reflecting the close friendly ties between the Soviet and Indian peoples and the high esteem enjoyed by the Soviet Union's leaders in India.

A.N. Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, had official talks with Prime Minister M. Desai of India. Participating in the talks, which were held in a traditionally friendly and warm atmosphere, were:

On the Soviet side--B.A. Ashimov, chairman of the Kazakh Council of Ministers; S.A. Skachkov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; V.F. Maltsev, USSR first deputy foreign minister; Y.M. Vorontsov, USSR ambassador to India; M.P. Ruzmin, first deputy minister of foreign trade; N.N. Inozemtsev, deputy chairman of the USSR Gosplan; B.T. Batsanov, chief of the secretariat of the chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; D.D. Venediktov, USSR deputy minister of health; N.G. Sudarikov, member of the USSR Foreign Ministry collegium and chief of the South Asia Department, and Col Gen N.A. Zotov.

On the Indian side--C. Singh, deputy prime minister and minister of finance; J. Ram, deputy prime minister and minister of defense; A.B. Vajpayee, minister of external affairs; G. Farnandes, minister of industries; B. Patnaik, minister of steel and mines; M. Dharia, minister of commerce; H.N. Bahuguna, minister of petroleum, chemicals and fertilizers; S. Jundu, minister of state for external affairs; V.G. Rajadhyaksha, member of the planning commission; I.K. Gukral, Indian ambassador to the USSR; V. Shanker, principal secretary to the prime minister; J.S. Mehta, secretary for external affairs at the Ministry for External Affairs; U.S. Bajpai, secretary at the Ministry for External Affairs; A.R. Deo, chief of the East Europe Department at the Ministry for External Affairs, and other officials.

I.

The sides emphasized the importance of the mutual exchange of high-level visits and recognized the value of continuing this practice on a regular basis. In this connection they pointed out that the visit of L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to India in November 1973 and the visit of Indian Prime Minister M. Desai to the Soviet Union in October 1977 made a special contribution to the development of yet closer relations between the two countries.

Soviet-Indian friendship, which is growing stronger with every year, has stood the test of time and continues to serve as an effective factor for peace and stability in Asia and throughout the world. The sides noted with satisfaction the continuing strengthening of Soviet-Indian relations in the spirit of the Peace, Friendship and Cooperation Treaty between the USSR and the Republic of India of 9 August 1971 and also the joint declaration of 26 October 1977. In recent years a number of major new initiatives have been implemented, which have broadened the content and enriched the forms of friendly relations and mutually advantageous bilateral cooperation in various spheres.

The strengthening of Soviet-Indian relations on the principles of peaceful coexistence is an immutable factor in the foreign policies of both countries. The determination was expressed to continue deepening Soviet-Indian cooperation in the interests of the two countries, peoples, detente, international security and world peace.

Soviet-Indian friendship is a graphic example of how relations can develop constructively between countries with different socioeconomic systems if they are founded on the principles of equality, mutual respect, strict observance of sovereignty and noninterference in each other's internal affairs.

The chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and the prime minister of India signed a long-term program of economic, commercial, scientific and technical cooperation for 10-15 years, as provided for in the Soviet-Indian joint declaration of 26 October 1977. Cooperation will expand in accordance with the long-term program in the spheres of ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, machine building, the oil and coal industries and agriculture. The sides will, in particular, cooperate in further enlarging the metallurgical plants at Bhilai and Bokaro, in planning and constructing a new metallurgical plant in Vishakhapatnam, an agreement which will be signed in the very near future. Also the sides will cooperate in constructing an alumina plant in Adhra Pradesh State and other important projects on a compensation basis, and in improving existing technology and introducing new technology at projects constructed within the framework of Soviet-Indian cooperation.

The sides also defined new directions of cooperation in the light, food, pulp and paper industries, in construction materials production, irrigation and other spheres. New forms of cooperation will be developed, including production collaboration, specialization and joint participation in planning and constructing industrial projects in third countries, as well as in the planning sphere. The program envisages that the sides will promote the further growth of reciprocal trade by extending the product mix and seeking new forms of trade with regard to the potentials and requirements of the two countries' economies. The program outlines broader cooperation in the spheres of technology and applied and fundamental sciences.

The following documents were also signed during the visit:

1. An agreement on cooperation in the sphere of medical science.

2. A program of exchanges in the spheres of culture, science and education for 1979-1980.

3. A protocol on the supply of agricultural equipment and motor vehicles as a gift for the state farm at Suratgarh.

4. An agreement on additional reciprocal deliveries of certain commodities in 1979.

The great significance of the Soviet-Indian agreement on cooperation in the sphere of the peaceful use of atomic energy, signed by the two countries' relevant organizations 22 January 1979, was noted.

The two sides express the confidence that the implementation of the long-term program and the other agreements signed will raise mutually advantageous and equitable cooperation between the USSR and India to a still higher level and impart to it a more dynamic nature.

II.

After examining the situation in the international arena the sides noted with satisfaction the broad coincidence or proximity of their views on the main international problems. They reaffirmed their determination to continue both bilaterally and at international forums their active joint efforts to consolidate international peace and security, eliminate hotbeds of tension and avert the threat of war, proceeding from the conviction that all peoples have a legitimate right to independent development without external interference.

The Soviet Union and India noted with satisfaction the relaxation of tension in Europe and reaffirmed their desire to insure that this process becomes irreversible and is extended to other regions of the globe. Both sides agreed to continue their cooperation on a bilateral basis and with other countries in order to promote detente and peace, being convinced that today, more than ever, mankind has no alternative to the policy of the relaxation of tension.

The sides are convinced that the termination of the arms race and the implementation of effective disarmament measures are the most urgent tasks facing the world's peoples. They believe that the goal of disarmament efforts must be to achieve general and complete disarmament under effective international control and that paramount attention must be paid to nuclear disarmament. Part of the funds which will be released in the disarmament process must be channeled primarily into aid for the developing countries.

The Soviet Union and India agreed that the UN General Assembly special session on disarmament held in 1978 has yielded positive results. They stressed the need for close cooperation between themselves and with other states with the aim of implementing that session's decisions and recommendations.

Both sides expressed their readiness to cooperate with one another and with other states in the interest of solving vital questions such as nuclear disarmament measures, a complete and universal end to nuclear weapons tests, the prohibition and elimination of chemical weapons, the prohibition of the creation of new types of weapons of mass destruction, including neutron weapons, the reduction of armed forces and conventional armaments and the reduction of military budgets.

The sides believe that the speediest completion of the talks at present underway between the USSR and the United States on limiting strategic offensive armaments and the signing of an agreement on this issue will be a major contribution to ending the arms race and strengthening detente. [paragraph continues]

They also agreed that the successful completion of the talks being held on a treaty on the complete and general prohibition of nuclear weapons tests will be a considerable step toward nuclear disarmament and ultimately toward insuring a world free from nuclear weapons.

The Soviet Union and India reaffirm their determination to seek the speediest conclusion of a world treaty on the nonuse of force in international relations--something which would be an important step toward decreasing the threat of war and creating favorable conditions for progress toward general and complete disarmament.

Both sides reaffirmed their support for the idea of transforming the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace in accordance with the aspiration of that region's peoples. They expressed their regret that the Indian Ocean talks between the USSR and the United States have been suspended. India rates highly the USSR's readiness to resume those talks. Both sides advocated their immediate resumption and successful completion--which would contribute to implementing the UN declaration on proclaiming the Indian Ocean a zone of peace.

Considering the situation in South Asia, the sides welcomed the new positive shifts in that region, including the resolution of longstanding problems by means of bilateral talks. The Indian side explained the various initiatives launched by India to normalize relations with that region's countries in a spirit of mutual concessions and in the interests of mutual advantage. The Soviet side expressed its high assessment of these initiatives by India's Government.

The sides express the hope that the peoples of that region's countries will live in an atmosphere of peace and goodneighborliness. They are convinced that growing regional cooperation will serve the interests of South Asia's peoples and will thereby contribute to insuring greater stability, expand the potential for economic development and contribute to peace in Asia and throughout the world.

Having considered the situation prevailing in Southeast Asia as a result of China's massive armed attack on the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the Soviet Union and India demand the immediate, unconditional and complete withdrawal of Chinese troops from Vietnamese territory.

Both sides deem it necessary to make further efforts in the interests of consolidating peace on the Asian Continent and developing cooperation among all Asian countries on the basis of the principles of sovereign equality and independence, the nonuse of force, the inviolability of borders, the territorial integrity of states, noninterference in internal affairs and other generally recognized principles of interstate relations. The acceptance of these principles in the relations among states would help transform Asia into a continent of lasting peace and strengthen peace throughout the world.

The Soviet Union and India expressed deep concern at the persisting serious threat to peace in the Near East and again advocated an all-embracing and just settlement of that problem on the basis of the total withdrawal of Israel's troops from all the Arab territories which they occupied in 1967. Also, the satisfaction of the Palestinian Arab people's legitimate rights, including their right to create their own state, and the safeguarding of the right of all that region's states to independent existence and development was advocated. A just and lasting Near East settlement can be achieved only in accordance with the UN resolutions which provide for participation by the protection of the rights of all the interested parties, including the PLO.

Both sides expressed their support for the just struggle of southern Africa's peoples against colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination. They resolutely condemned the racist regimes of Pretoria and Salisbury and the illegal occupation of Namibia by the South African regime. They totally supported the demands for the unconditional and immediate transfer of power to representatives of the majority of Zimbabwe's people, the granting of real independence to Namibia's people and an immediate end to the apartheid policy in the Republic of South Africa. The sides demanded the complete and immediate elimination of the Republic of South Africa presence throughout Namibian territory, including Walvis Bay. In connection with the organized violations of the UN sanctions against the illegal racist minority regime in Rhodesia they called for strict fulfillment of these sanctions by all members of the international community.

The Soviet Union and India believe that the nonalinement movement is a positive factor in international relations and makes a great contribution to the maintenance of universal peace, to the struggle against imperialism and aggression, to the elimination of vestiges of colonialism, racism, apartheid and to the establishment of equitable and just economic relations among all states.

Both sides deem it necessary to restructure international economic relations on a just and democratic basis--which would contribute to the more rapid development of the developing countries, progress for all mankind and the establishment of a new international economic order based on respect for national sovereignty and on the principles of equality and mutual advantage. They express the hope that the upcoming fifth UNCTAD session will contribute to progress toward this aim. The Soviet Union and India agreed to continue their cooperation toward enhancing the efficiency of the United Nations in insuring lasting peace and strengthening international security. They will support all measures aimed at achieving these aims in strict accordance with the UN Charter.

III.

Expressing satisfaction with the results of the visit to India by the chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, both sides noted the fruitful and constructive talks held between them have made an important new contribution to developing and strengthening Soviet-Indian friendship and comprehensive cooperation. Both sides are convinced that the visit has deepened still more the mutual understanding and trust between the two countries.

The chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers expressed cordial gratitude to India's Government and people for the warm welcome and hospitality extended to him and the persons accompanying him during their visit to friendly India.

On behalf of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium the chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers invited Indian President N.S. Reddy and Vice President D.D. Jatti to pay official friendly visits to the Soviet Union. On behalf of the Soviet leadership the chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers invited Indian Prime Minister M. Desai to pay an official friendly visit to the Soviet Union. The invitations were accepted with thanks.

HOMEWARD-BOUND KOSYGIN CABLES INDIAN, PAKISTANI, AFGHAN LEADERS

LD201441 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Mar 79 p 2 LD

[Text] TASS--A.N. Kosygin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, sent Prime Minister M. Desai of India an in-flight telegram en route from Delhi to Moscow.

The telegram reads:

As I return home I express profound gratitude to you, the Government of India and all the Indian people for your friendly attitude toward us representatives of the Soviet Union.

I share your confidence that the visit to India that we have just concluded will contribute to the further development of fruitful cooperation between the Soviet Union and India in the interests of the two countries' peoples and for the good of peace in Asia and throughout the world.

Accept, Mr Prime Minister, my wishes for good health and successes in your activities and for prosperity and progress to the friendly Indian people.

In a telegram to General Ziaul Haq, president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, A.N. Kosygin pointed out:

Flying over Pakistan's territory en route to the Soviet Union, I would like to send you, Mr President, and all the Pakistani people wishes for success and prosperity, and I would like to express the hope that the friendly relations between our countries will continue to develop for the good of the peoples of the Soviet Union and Pakistan.

The telegram which A.N. Kosygin sent to Comrade Nur Mohammad Taraki, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, reads:

Flying over Afghanistan's territory en route to the Soviet Union, I send you, the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, the Revolutionary Council, the government and all the Afghan people wishes for successes in building the new life.

I express the confidence that the existing relations of friendship and comprehensive, fruitful cooperation between our countries enshrined in the friendship, goodneighborliness and cooperation treaty between the Soviet Union and Afghanistan will continue steadily strengthening and deepening for the good of the Soviet and Afghan peoples and in the interests of peace in Asia and throughout the world.

'COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES' IN AFGHANISTAN ASSAILED

LD201822 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1500 GMT 20 Mar 79 LD

[Viktor Glazunov commentary]

[Text] Now we go on to Afghanistan. Meetings are taking place throughout the country in support of the government's measures to curb the activities of the counter-revolutionaries. People are protesting against the schemes of reactionary forces and foreign interference in the affairs of Afghanistan. Mass rallies have taken place in the provinces of Wardak, (Zabun) and some others.

Speaking in Kabul at the session of the Revolutionary Council, Nur Muhammad Taraki, the head of the state and government, said that the people of Afghanistan are ready to defend the achievements of the revolution. More from our observer, Viktor Glazunov:

The history of revolutions proves that the old does not come off the historical scene voluntarily. The April revolution in Afghanistan is no exception. Its programme provides for the abolition of social inequality. The land is being confiscated from landlords and handed over to those who till--the peasants and the hired agricultural workers. Other reforms are being carried out aimed at stamping out feudalism and opening the way for a free and democratic development of the country. Such moves agree with the interests of the overwhelming majority of the people and the people are giving them their support.

These reforms, however, infringe upon the interests and privileges of the country's former rulers. There is a handful of them, true, but they are staging a fierce resistance. Since they enjoy no backing inside the country they are seeking it outside. In Afghanistan, we come across an attempt to employ a familiar imperialist divide-and-rule method. Since the start of the Afghan revolution outside forces have been trying to prod one nationality in Afghanistan against another. The campaign of interference was started by the Western propaganda and the Beijing media quickly joined in. They tried to play up the religious feelings. This is despite the fact that the government took a loyal stand toward religion and declared that it will respect all the values of Islam and the patriotic clergy.

The propaganda campaign from outside--aimed at spreading misinformation, disorganizing the state system and creating artificial difficulties for Afghanistan--was soon backed by conspiracies and military provocations. Here we should mention the unseemly role played by Pakistan and Iran that allowed to use their territories for interfering in the domestic affairs of neighboring Afghanistan. Counterrevolutionary gangs and mercenaries were brought to the Afghan town of Herat from the territories of the two countries. They staged a rebellion against the present Afghan Government.

The organization of Afghan counterrevolutionaries known as the Muslim Brothers has its headquarters in Pakistan. Its armed units number tens of thousands of men. The leaders of the organization held a meeting in the Pakistani town of Peshawar recently. They discussed the possibility of launching a war against the people's government of Afghanistan. The participants in the meeting declared they counted on the support of certain elements in Pakistan, China and certain Western countries.

China has been aligning itself with the most reactionary imperialist circles. She did the same in the case of Afghanistan. The counterrevolutionary groups opposing the present system in Afghanistan include the Maoist groupings known as the Sholy Javid. Chinese instructors are helping to train subversive and terrorist gangs infiltrating Afghanistan from Pakistan. China is intensively supplying these gangs with arms through Pakistan.

American and British secret services have their hand in training mutineers and terrorists and coordinating their actions. The imperialists and reactionaries scheming against Democratic Afghanistan causes alarm among those who cherish peace and tranquility in the region. Afghanistan is the Soviet Union's neighbor, bound with it by relations of long-standing friendship. The public here is opposing resolutely any foreign interference in the affairs of Afghanistan, any armed provocations and conspiracies staged from the territories of Pakistan, Iran and China.

U.S. CHARGED WITH PLANS TO ESTABLISH INDIAN OCEAN FLEET

LD210526 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 20 Mar 79 LD

[Gennadiy Shishkin commentary]

[Text] And now a comment by Gennadiy Shishkin on United States plans to set up a fifth fleet based in the Indian Ocean.

Officials in Washington say the base for the new fifth fleet will be the Diego Garcia island. The fleet will operate in the vast zone of the Indian Ocean. It'll include an aircraft carrier, three or four destroyers, a group of auxilliary ships and several nuclear submarines. In view of these circumstances it's no wonder that the Soviet-American talks on limiting military activities in the Indian Ocean have not resumed since the fourth round ended in February 1978. That round ended on an optimistic note. Both sides sent a statement to the United Nations Special Committee on Affairs in the Indian Ocean and maintained that they had reached another agreement. They said that a certain degree of agreement had been reached on a number of issues, including the desire for a step by step approach. This means they would agree not to increase the current military presence and negotiate to reduce such presence. Since then, however, not only has there been no progress on this question, but the talks have not resumed.

This indicates that the reduction of military activity in that zone goes against the new plans the United States has for the Indian Ocean region. Judging by statements from Defence Secretary Brown, Secretary James Schlesinger and various senators the United States is planning again to operate from a position of strength. This is in reaction to the events in Iran, when the people decided to take the fate of the nation into their own hands. Washington views the situation in Iran as justification for reviving the doctrine of armed interference in the affairs of other countries, therefore the United States is planning to increase its military presence in the Middle East and enlarge naval forces in the Indian Ocean, and so the United States has returned to the policy it practiced for many years.

For a while it looked as though that worn out and unreasonable approach had given way to a more realistic position that helped the Soviet-American talks get started. However, this growing realism about international security in the Indian Ocean was not developed in Washington. Again, the United States is not making it a priority policy to strengthen peace in that part of the world by reaching an agreement with the USSR on the basis of the legitimate interests of both countries as well as the coastal nations. Instead, priority is being given to building military superiority in hopes of being able to dictate to the countries in the region.

The coastal nations and those who uphold the interests of peace are strongly against the militarist plans of the United States. At the last session of the United Nations General Assembly a number of delegations introduced a resolution to immediately resume Soviet-American talks on the Indian Ocean. The United States, however, refused to support the resolution. It's clear now that that was no accident.

The recent Soviet-Indian communique reiterated support for turning the Indian Ocean into a peace zone in keeping with the desires of the people of the region. The communique expressed regret that the talks between the Soviet Union and the United States on the Indian Ocean have come to a halt. India has said that it highly appreciates the Soviet Union's readiness to resume the talks and both sides, that is the Soviet Union and India, came out for an immediate resumption and successful conclusion of the Soviet-American talks. This would do a lot to implement the United Nations declaration on making the Indian Ocean a peace zone and contribute to international security.

KOSYGIN, GROMYKO MEET THAI PRIME MINISTER ON ARRIVAL IN MOSCOW

LD210904 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 21 Mar 79 LD

[Text] General Kriangsak Chamanan, prime minister of Thailand, arrived in Moscow today on an official visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government. At the airport, which was decorated with the state flags of Thailand and the Soviet Union, Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanan was met at the steps of the aircraft by Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Gromyko, USSR minister of foreign affairs; and Solomentsev, chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers.

The guest and those accompanying him were also met by Kiselev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; USSR ministers Guzhenko, Garbuzov, Kamentsev, Kozlovskiy and Demichev; Skachkov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; Smirtyukov, administrator for affairs of the USSR Council of Ministers; Promyslov, chairman of the Moscow Gorispolkom; Firyubin, deputy USSR minister of foreign affairs; USSR Ambassador to Thailand Kuznetsov and other officials.

Also among those meeting him were the Thai ambassador to the Soviet Union, Sathianthai; diplomatic officials from the Thai Embassy; heads of diplomatic representations of a number of countries accredited in the USSR and representatives of the working people of Moscow. The national anthems of Thailand and the Soviet Union were played. Kosygin and Kriangsak Chamanan inspected the guard of honor. The streets of the capital along which the procession of cars traveled with a motorcycle escort were decorated with the state flags of Thailand and the Soviet Union, as well as posters of greeting.

MORE ON PRC AGGRESSION AGAINST SRV, WITHDRAWAL

Pham Van Dong Interview on Peace Talks

LD191316 Moscow TASS in English 1228 GMT 19 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Paris, March 19, TASS--Our position is clear-cut and definite. The talks with the Chinese side can be started a week after complete withdrawal of the Chinese troops to the other side of the frontier which formed historically and which both sides pledged themselves to respect, said Prime Minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam Pham Van Dong.

These talks, he said in an interview to the FRANCE PRESSE correspondent, are aimed at solving the problems faced by the two countries on the basis of mutual respect of independence and national sovereignty, territorial integrity of each country.

The Beijing ruling circles, the prime minister said, unleashed a dishonest and criminal aggression against Vietnam and it is the indisputable truth that one will reap what one is sowing. The aggressors are now reaping the bitter fruit of their disastrous ventures from the military and political viewpoints, in their own country and in the world at large.

In this connection, Pham Van Dong stressed that the movement of solidarity and support for Vietnam in its struggle against Beijing's bellicose and expansionist policy is widening all over the world. The Soviet Union, he said, confirmed resolutely that it will be steadily rendering to Vietnam manyfaceted and effective assistance in the struggle against the Chinese aggressors, in defence of independence and territorial integrity of Vietnam.

The Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the prime minister said, will be developing relations of friendship and cooperation with the peoples of the Soviet Union and other socialist and developing countries, with all the peoples of the world.

He also pointed out that the Socialist Republic of Vietnam intends to consolidate friendship with ASEAN countries in the spirit of joint statements and declarations. I am firmly convinced that our efforts will be crowned with success, since countries of the region need peace, stability and flourishing on the basis of respect for their independence and national sovereignty, said Pham Van Dong.

NHAN DAN on Vietnamese 'Victory'

LD201402 Moscow TASS in English 1307 GMT 22 Mar 79 LD

["30 Heroic Days of Vietnam"--TASS headline]

[Text] Hanoi, March 20, TASS--The population of the capital of Socialist Vietnam, just as the entire Vietnamese people, is celebrating the new heroic exploit of the Vietnamese people.

The victory of our people over the Chinese reactionaries is a common important victory of the forces of peace, national independence and socialism in Southeast Asia and in the whole world, the newspaper NHAN DAN writes editorially today. The Vietnamese people is expressing its sincere gratitude to the USSR, to other fraternal and friendly countries, international organizations, peoples of the world, for their vast, strong and effective support. We are determined to be ever worthy of this lofty trust and we urge entire mankind to be vigilant against perfidious designs of the Beijing enemies of peace, NHAN DAN writes.

The Chinese leaders had to withdraw their troops out of Vietnam. But the aggressors are still keeping positions in 20 small districts on the Vietnamese side of the line of the frontier that has formed historically, trying to keep these sections of Vietnam's territory lying 500 metres to one kilometre deep into Vietnam's territory.

But in three directions in Cao Bang and Lang Son provinces, as is reported, the Chinese troops continue holding positions situated deep into the territory of Vietnam. Besides that, the interventionists' troops are concentrated near the very Vietnamese border and threats are still being made in Beijing to launch new military ventures against Vietnam.

Therefore the Vietnamese people remains vigilant. The decree on general mobilizations remains in power. Workers and peasants assume high commitments so as to contribute duly by their work to the fund of the motherland's defences.

Hanoi Meeting To Celebrate Victory

LD201916 Moscow TASS in English 1846 GMT 20 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Hanoi, March 26, TASS--More than 30,000 residents of Hanoi gathered today for a meeting to mark the victory of the Vietnamese people over the Chinese aggressors.

Chairman of the Hanoi People's Committee Tran Vy urged the working people of the capital to be vigilant against designs of the Chinese expansionists.

CAMBODIA'S ROS SAMAY USSR VISIT RECEIVES FURTHER PUBLICITY

Address to Moscow Friendship Group

BK191012 Moscow in Cambodian to Cambodia 1030 GMT 18 Mar 79 BK

[Speech by head of KUFNS delegation and KUFNS Central Committee Secretary General Ros Samay to the second meeting of the Soviet-Cambodian Friendship Association held at the House of Friendship With Nations in Moscow--date not given--recorded]

[Text] Today is a most propitious day on which you comrades are consolidating the bonds of friendship between the Soviet and Kampuchean peoples. Our delegation is most honored to meet all of you. The Kampuchean people will never forget the good services rendered by the Soviet people in supporting and assisting our struggle in the recent past.

The people of the Soviet Union have helped us to topple the reactionary lackey Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime installed by the Beijing expansionists. At 1230 on 7 January 1979, our two peoples toppled the Beijing expansionist regime in Kampuchea. As a result, Maoism was wiped out from Kampuchean territory. As the representative of the delegation of the Kampuchean people, I am most confident, because we enjoy most vigorous support, that we will again topple expansionism which is preparing to carry out aggression against Kampuchea for the second time.

We are resolutely confident that the people of the Soviet Union will always stand beside our Kampuchean people. It has been decided that a Khmer-Soviet solidarity organization will be set up very soon in Kampuchea, for it is our understanding that the bonds of solidarity between our two nations are strengthening and expanding with every passing day. The Beijing expansionists can no longer rule the roost. The Kampuchean people consider the people of the Soviet Union as their elder brothers and their strongest bulwark.

Today is a historic day in the consolidation of the friendly bonds between our two nations. Permit me to wish that our bilateral bonds of solidarity will further strengthen and develop daily. Let me repeat that the Soviet Union is the most trustworthy friend of the Kampuchean people.

In conclusion, I wish you comrades the best of health and hope that we will see you in Phnom Penh very soon.

Comment on Visit

BK201456 Moscow in Cambodian to Cambodia 1030 GMT 20 Mar 79 BK

[Text] Dear listeners, the delegation of the Kampuchea United Front for National Salvation [KUFNS] has paid a visit to the Soviet Union and a number of other socialist countries. The head of the front delegation, Secretary General of the front's Central Committee Comrade Ros Samay, describes his visit to these countries and the good service rendered to the people by the true socialist regime:

[Begin recording] It is a great, noble honor for our Kampuchean delegation to be assigned by the KUFNS and Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Council [KPRC] to carry out a mission to a number of European socialist countries and to attend two international conferences. Since 31 January 1979 our delegation has paid friendly visits to the GDR, the USSR, Hungary and Czechoslovakia and has attended the special congress of the World Peace Council in Berlin and the international conference to provide urgent aid to Vietnam which was held in Helsinki, Finland.

Wherever we went, our delegation was accorded a warm welcome and sincere greetings. The world's people expressed elation over and esteem for the valiant Kampuchean people who have smashed the dictatorial, fascist regime of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique, lackey of Beijing expansionism-hegemonism. Everybody expressed delight over the victory of the Kampuchean people in suppressing the factor threatening peace and stability in Southeast Asia, and in checking the Beijing authorities' expansionist schemes aimed at Southeast Asia. This constitutes an important contribution to the struggle for world peace.

Besides appreciating the fraternal, cordial feelings of the masses, parties, governments and mass organizations of various socialist countries for the Kampuchean people, our delegation was deeply moved by and completely agreed on the success of socialist construction in the socialist countries. Witnessing the successful implementation of the beautiful socialist regime in your countries, we feel extremely indignant at the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique which sold out its nation to the reactionary Beijing expansionists, set up a neo-slavery regime, subjected the Kampuchean people to untold misery and shamelessly proclaimed itself to be socialist.

In the Soviet Union, the GDR, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, as well as in other genuine socialist countries which adhere to scientific socialism, human life is respected and keen attention is paid to constantly improving the level of ideological and material conditions of the people. Here, all democratic rights are actively promoted. Venerated Lenin declared that socialist democracy is more than 200 times better than capitalist democracy. Genuine socialist countries have implemented a correct internationalist policy and have observed authentic principles of solidarity and friendship on the basis of pure proletarian internationalism. At all localities, factories, farms, cooperatives, handicraft sheds, kindergartens, etc visited by our delegation, we have clearly witnessed the spirit of firm solidarity with and support for the national liberation and progressive movements in the world. In fact, regarding the Kampuchean people, the communist parties, governments and peoples of the USSR, the GDR, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and other socialist countries have always sided with them in vigorously demouncing the rotten Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime, lackey of reactionary Beijing expansionism, accorded timely recognition to the KNUFNS and KPRC, and have sent urgent aid to the Kampuchean people after their liberation.

For instance, the Soviet Union--Great Lenin's senior socialist country of the world--has demonstrated that it is a strong support and most trustworthy friend of world revolution in general and the Kampuchean revolution in particular. The forces of genuine socialist countries, including the Soviet Union, constitute a great bulwark protecting the forces fighting for peace, independence, sovereignty and social progress in the world and are an invincible force to check the aggressive and warmongering hands of imperialism with the United States as the ringleader, and Beijing expansionism-hegemonism.

These remarks reflect the feelings and perception of the delegation of the People's Republic of Kampuchea which is carrying out its mission in various fraternal socialist countries. [end recording]

CAMBODIA'S SAMAY HITS PRC 'EXPANSIONISM' IN PRAVDA ARTICLE

LD210817 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Mar 79 p 4 LD

[Article by Ros Samay, general secretary of the Kampuchean National Front for National Salvation Central Committee: "The Victory of the People's Revolution"]

[Text] The historic victory which our people secured on 7 January 1979 under the leadership of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation (KNUFNS) led to the overthrow of the antipopular regime of Pol Pot and Ieng Sary. [paragraph continues]

Power in the country passed wholly to the People's Revolutionary Council--the lawful government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, born in the fire of liberation war. In its program the KNUFNS put forward the task of building a peaceful, independent, democratic, neutral and nonaligned Kampuchea taking a socialist path.

The implementation of the KNUFNS program has begun in the country. People's self-government committees--the local organs of power elected by the population--are being set up in all provinces. People's militia detachments and the first subunits of the republic's regular army are being formed. Mass trade union, peasant, women's, youth and other public organizations have started functioning. The Communist Party of Kampuchea is being revitalized in line with the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

All this tremendous work is being performed in a difficult situation where the grave consequences of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique's criminal experiments to propagate "barrack socialism" and to pursue a policy of genocide can be keenly felt. In Kampuchea only two physicians have survived. The situation is also grim with respect to technical cadres, scientists, teachers and skilled workers. All enterprises were put out of action, as was almost all agricultural equipment. The pro-Beijing clique of "builders of a new world" destroyed libraries and cinemas, theaters, schools and higher educational establishments. Public transport, communications facilities and television, which are vitally important in any state, and also banking establishments, markets and commodity-money exchange in general were "liquidated."

A major success for us was the resumption of the operation of the capital's Pochentong airport, the main seaport of Kompong Som, and also the western sector of the Sisophon-Battambang railroad in our ricegrowing area. Great work is being done to resume work at industrial enterprises and to establish agricultural production. Labor mutual assistance groups are being organized on a voluntary basis in many rural regions.

A special commission to investigate the crimes of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique, of traitors to the motherland, the people and the revolution, and of apostates of the principles of Marxism-Leninism has begun work. On the basis of facts already known and of the grim period of national history which we have lived through, it is possible to learn lessons which are important not only for us--a people whom the Beijing expansionists doomed to extinction--but also for other peoples and countries over which the sword is raised by the great-Han hegemonists, who are in power in a country with a population of almost 1 billion.

In April 1975, after the routing of the U.S. aggressors in Indochina, the road of independent development under conditions of peace, democracy and prosperity was opened up before Kampuchea. The country had made tremendous sacrifices for the sake of this. But the favorable opportunities were not realized. Through the fault of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique and their Chinese patrons, Kampuchea was turned into a bloody sea of suffering for the people. Over a few years the clique of traitors and their Chinese masters annihilated more than 3 million innocent citizens.

It is now perfectly clear to us that the aim of the implantation in Kampuchea--for the first time outside of China--of a Maoist-model political system, under cover of which our people were ruthlessly annihilated was in the final analysis Beijing's preparation of a new "lebensraum" for the settlement of expatriate Chinese and for transforming Kampuchea into a support base for bellicose expansionism in Southeast Asia--a rich region of the world with a population of almost 400 million. The Beijing strategists selected as targets for expansion Laos, Vietnam, Thailand, Burma, other Southeast Asian countries, New Zealand, and Australia....

Like others, we were amazed when in 1954 many independent countries bordering on the PRC were categorized in Chinese school textbooks as the "historical territory" of China which, it was stated, had been "temporarily lost" as a result of "imperialist and colonial captures." The events of subsequent years, in particular those on the Sino-Indian, Sino-Soviet, Sino-Vietnamese and Sino-Lao borders, show that the "cartographic expansionism" was merely a prelude to unprovoked armed attacks and aggression by Maoist China against neighboring countries for the purpose of extending its "lebensraum" at their expense. Mao Zedong's program speech delivered in August 1965 at a secret session of the CCP Central Committee Politburo is well known. In the speech it was frankly stated: "We must not fail to take possession of Southeast Asia." The first testing ground for the implementation of this misanthrophic plan was our country, which attracted Beijing by its strategic location in the southeast of the continent and by its southern seaports.

Of course, no one denies that such a vast state as China does have its demographic problems. But Beijing's present rulers perceive the solution to these problems not in peaceful creative labor but in external expansion and the capture of other countries' territory.

But what methods were used to implement this policy on Kampuchean soil? The direct executors of this policy were the "fifth column" of Maoist agents among our people, which was fostered by Beijing and then implanted over a period of many years in the ranks of the liberation and revolutionary movement of Kampuchea. These traitors' activities were controlled by tens of thousands of Chinese advisers. And the first thing that the Maoist clique did to conceal the monstrous genocide was to totally isolate Kampuchea from the outside world. All links that existed with the international community were broken. The main blow was dealt against the cities, intelligentsia, against culture and the fine traditions of our people.

More than 3 million inhabitants of Phnom Penh were forcibly moved into the countryside and driven into so-called labor teams--a species of concentration camp. Many people died en route or later from hunger and disease or were simply killed. These monstrous crimes were camouflaged with the slogans of "socialist revolution" and the "total annihilation of classes and social vestiges." The Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique's barbaric experiment was carried out mainly on the urban working people, including the proletariat on whose behalf it was supposedly acting.

The real plans for genocide can be judged from the remarks of Pol Pot himself. Just 12 months ago he asserted that it was sufficient to leave only 1 million Kampucheans for the "new order." It was openly planned to sacrifice 2 million Kampucheans in the crucible of the fratricidal war against Vietnam unleashed by the Pol Pot men on Beijing's instructions. It is a terrible thought, but if the regime of Beijing's placemen had survived another 5-6 years, it would have meant the physical annihilation of almost all our people.

The Chinese expansionists have already started preparing the conditions for implementing their broad expansionist plans in Southeast Asia as a whole. At the instigation of the PRC secret services, "minor war" centers have been maintained for many years in Burma, Thailand, Malaysia and other states in the region with the aim of destabilizing the situation. Thousands and thousands of people are dying there at the hands of their own compatriots--Beijing agents who receive instructions and equipment from Beijing. Among these agents the Chinese hegemonists are training new "Pol Pots" and "Ieng Sarys" in order to implement their conquest schemes in the future through the agency of these servants. The strategists of Maoist China regard the 20 million-plus Huaqiao (ethnic Chinese) living in Southeast Asia as another "fifth column" in those countries.

For 3 and 1/2 years Kampuchea was transformed into a base for armed provocations.
[paragraph continues]

Millions of Kampucheans were herded together to construct strategic highways and springboards for aggression near the border. Beijing hastily delivered for the provocations against our neighbors the military equipment which we did not have and did not receive in all the years of the liberation war.

Right from the first days the bloody dictatorship provoked resistance from the people's masses, and the centers of this resistance expanded. It was on the tide of these actions which took the form of real popular uprisings that the KNUFNS, under whose leadership the decisive blow was successfully struck against the bloody dictators' regime, emerged on 2 December 1978.

Kampuchea has not only been the first testing ground for the implantation outside the PRC of the Maoist model of political structure and genocide but is also the country where the first anti-Maoist people's revolution has triumphed.

Although it has not been long since the proclamation of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, the republic is making a substantial contribution to the consolidation of peace and security in the region. Kampuchea's borders have already become peaceful. Cooperation is being successfully established with the neighboring fraternal socialist countries--Vietnam and Laos. We have expressed readiness for good-neighborliness and cooperation on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence with the Southeast Asian states and all countries of the world. The Kampuchean-Vietnamese treaty on peace, friendship and cooperation signed in Phnom Penh recently has important significance for the consolidation of traditional fraternal ties of solidarity and mutual understanding and also for insuring peace in the region.

The Beijing expansionists recently undertook shameless aggression against the independent sovereign Socialist Republic of Vietnam. One of the aims of this piratical action was to support the vestiges of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary puppet regime, whom Beijing is even trying to supply with arms. The criminal aggression and these acts of provocation of Beijing have failed. Encountering the heroic resistance of the Vietnamese people and the militant solidarity of the peoples of Indochina, who are resolutely supported by the socialist community countries and all peace-loving, democratic and progressive forces of the world, the Beijing invaders were obliged to beat a retreat. They have announced the withdrawal of their troops from Vietnamese territory. Although in fact to all appearances they are in no hurry to do so.

We will never forget the tragedy which befell Kampuchea. Those who are now trying to sit tight, as observers, afraid to condemn the aggressor who, flouting all international norms, is committing crimes on Vietnamese soil, organizing acts of provocation against Laos and is trying to revive the regime of pro-Beijing murderers in our country, are being short-sighted. And it could have very sorry consequences for them. This applies primarily to the countries in Southeast and South Asia which are already great-power China's targets for expansion.

In building a peaceful life and a socialist society the Kampuchean people are relying on the combat solidarity of the peoples of Indochina and the support of the fraternal socialist countries and progressive and democratic forces throughout the world.

Recently a KNUFNS delegation wisited the glorious land of the great Lenin for the first time in order to express sincere thanks to the CPSU, the Soviet Government and the entire fraternal Soviet people for their all-round support of the Kampuchean people at all stages of our hard struggle for freedom and independence and the bright future of our motherland. During our stay in the USSR, which is a loyal friend of the revolutionary forces of the entire world, we were able to see for ourselves yet again the internationalist policy of the CPSU, the Soviet Government and the entire Soviet people. The ideas of Great October have exerted a powerful influence on the development of the revolutionary process in our country.

Marxist-Leninist teaching inspires us now, too. In implementing the broad program for building a new life we will base ourselves on the experience of the USSR and the other socialist countries. The Kampuchean people express tremendous joy that the solidarity and friendship between the USSR and Kampuchea have been restored forever and that no one now will be able to violate our fraternity and cohesion.

ATROCITIES IN CAMBODIA UNDER POL POT REPORTED

PRC Support of Pol Pot Regime

OW201950 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1000 GMT 19 Mar 79 OW

[Leonidov commentary]

[Excerpts] Many facts prove that the Kampuchean people were deprived of their basic human rights during the 3 years in which they were ruled by the Pol Pot fascist regime as the entire nation was turned into a gigantic concentration camp. Some Kampuchean people were forced to wear army uniforms and others were forced to work in the countryside. The Pol Pot clique killed whoever they thought was their enemy or was unreliable, not sparing even old people, women and children. As a result they murdered approximately 3 million people--40 percent of the population.

At the United Nations, why are Chinese diplomats acting as defense counsels for the Phnom Penh regime overthrown by the Kampuchean people? Because the top Beijing leadership is closely associated with the Pol Pot clique's crimes against the Kampuchean people. It was only through the active support of the Chinese spy organization that the former Phnom Penh rulers were able to attain political power. These former rulers were the henchmen and puppets of the Beijing leaders and established a regime in Kampuchea with close ties to the Beijing leading clique. The Chinese leadership intended to use Kampuchea, its manpower and natural resources to pursue its own hegemonist policy in Southeast Asia.

Beijing dispatched thousands of advisers to Kampuchea and put every facet of life in Kampuchea under its control. Chinese advisers were even assigned at the platoon level in the Kampuchean Army and these advisers, following directions from Beijing, agitated for armed provocations against Vietnam. Chinese advisers even directed the activities of a "special task force" that was responsible for killing persons who were against the regime. Their victims included Overseas Chinese in Kampuchea. In carrying out this genocide, the Pol Pot regime murdered hundreds of thousands of Overseas Chinese.

Everyone knows well that the Beijing leading clique's hegemonist conspiracy was foiled by the Kampuchean people who arose heroically to fight against the Pol Pot regime and finally overthrew Beijing's henchmen and puppets.

Eyewitness Reports

LD201906 Moscow TASS in English 1813 GMT 20 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Phnom Penh, March 20, TASS--The Kampuchean press continues publishing materials exposing the crimes committed by the regime which was overthrown by the people, of pro-Beijing placemen who had pursued the policy of genocide in the country. Eyewitness accounts in the press by former inmates of prisons and camps are an irrefutable evidence of the inhuman cruelty and barbarity of that anti-popular clique.

Here is a letter by Ita Munti, lawyer, a former worker of the Phnom Penh city court.

He, like thousands of other residents of the Kampuchean capital, had been sent to a labour camp only because he had received "imperialist education". Mainly doctors, teachers, lawyers, and art people had been kept in that camp. They had been forced to work 12 and more hours a day, and had been given 250 grams of rice with water daily. There had been death penalty for disobedience. And the death penalty was executed sadistically; by hoes, crow-bars, stones, and sticks.

According to recipes by Chinese "advisers", Kampuchea had been converted into a huge concentration camp. Millions had been exterminated, died from back-breaking labour, exhaustion and diseases. Pol Pot men had ordered men and women to wear only black, and had forbidden women to wear national attire, and forced them to cut hair in a Chinese manner. "If that nightmare continued, Kampuchea would have disappeared from the face of the earth, and the Kampuchean people would have ceased to exist", say many letters addressed to the Kampuchean news agency.

Men Khun, former head of the Maoist-pattern commune which had comprised hundreds of families in Kampongchang Province, admitted that he personally had killed over two thousand people.

It is difficult to forget the dark days of tyranny, terror, and killings in Kampuchea during the times of the Maoist maniacs Pol Pot-Ieng Sary. But time goes by. People's Kampuchea is building a new life. People's self-government committees are being set up everywhere. And population are returning to their native places. The country's towns and villages are being gradually brought back to life. The functioning of enterprises, institutions and community services is being set up.

The Kampuchean news agency reports that hundreds of residents of Battambang, the country's second largest city, returned to their homes. The city's entire population had been forcibly driven by Pol Pot men to areas near the border with Thailand. At present the city's hospital which had earlier attended exceptionally to Chinese personnel and officials of the Pol Pot administration, is being restored in the city.

Reports that are coming in from all parts of the country indicate that the local people's authorities are doing everything to eliminate the consequences of the man-hating policy of the pro-Beijing regime.

PRINCE SIHANOUK RENOUNCES TIES TO POL POT, IENG SARY

LD201412 Moscow TASS in English 1211 GMT 20 Mar 79 LD

["Frank Admission"--TASS headline]

[Text] Paris, March 20, TASS--FRANCE PRESSE AGENCY reports from Beijing:

In an interview to a group of foreign correspondents, Sihanouk said that he "no longer represents the regime of Pol Pot and Ieng Sary," describing them as "murderers and hangmen."

This is more than a frank characteristic of the regime which Sihanouk, at the bid of the Chinese, defended quite recently at the Security Council's meeting in New York, presenting the regime as Kampuchea's government. What Sihanouk has said now only confirms that the Kampuchean people has overthrown the gang of murderers on whom the Beijing leaders made a stake and who conducted in the country the policy of genocide with regard to the Kampuchean people.

PRC'S INVASION PLANS, SUBVERSION AGAINST LAOS REPORTED

LD201930 Moscow TASS in English 1844 GMT 20 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Vientiane, March 20, TASS--Beijing's ruling circles are stepping up provocative actions against the People's Democratic Republic of Laos. The adventuristic anti-Laos activity manifests itself in the concentration of big military units on the border with Laos, in the movement of sabotage groups and detachments equipped with Chinese arms to the territory of northern Laotian provinces, and in the undisguised threats to the sovereign state. According to information reaching here, China concentrated two army corps on the Laotian border. The moving of Chinese agents to the country's northern provinces is being continued. Ethnic Chinese--Huaqiao--are being drawn into actions hostile to Laos. It is also reported that the Chinese Embassy in Vientiane maintains contact with its agents round the clock through numerous personnel including military attaches and distributes materials containing malicious slander on the policy of Laos.

Phnom Penh, March 20, TASS--The Kampuchean news agency circulated the statement by the Kampuchean Ministry of Foreign Affairs on China's subversive activity against Laos. In recent days the Chinese authorities, upon having sustained a serious defeat in the aggressive war against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, stepped up acts of intimidation and interference in the internal affairs of Laos, the statement says. It is quite evident that the Chinese authorities contemplate weakening Laos by means of a split and subversive activity and ultimately seize it through aggression. These designs are part and parcel of a general plan for the seizure of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea in keeping with the Chinese authorities' expansionist and hegemonistic course towards subverting peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

Rome, March 20, TASS--The newspaper LA REPUBLICA, with reference to information received from Hong Kong, reports the existence of a Chinese plan 'to repeat in Laos an operation similar to the operation in Vietnam'. What is planned is an invasion on a wide front with the use of considerable land forces, the newspaper points out. The operation plan, according to the LA REPUBLICA was endorsed at a recent meeting of the military commission of the CPC Central Committee.

DEMONSTRATIONS IN BURMA PROTEST PRC-BACKED INSURGENTS

LD201421 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Mar 79 p 5 LD

[TASS report: "Subversive Activity"]

[Text] Rangoon, 13 March--Over 25,000 people took part in protest demonstrations against the activity of antigovernment, pro-Beijing groupings which have entrenched themselves in Burma in regions bordering China. The demonstrations took place in seven regional centers of Shan national state. As the newspaper MYANMA ALIN points out, the population's indignation has been aroused by the bandits' barbarous actions in the mountain village of Mogaung in the Mong Hsu region. Residents refused to supply food to a "Shan United Army" detachment. In revenge the armed robbers burned the town to ashes, and killed several peasants.

The population of all regions of the country is rendering the government great help in combatting the pro-Beijing groupings. Thus during successful operations at the beginning of this year the Burmese Army and the People's Militia destroyed the last opposition centers of subversive elements' resistance in the Irrawaddy and Pegu districts. The Beijing patrons are doing everything possible to save the antigovernment forces from a rout.

HUNGARIAN TRADE UNION DELEGATION ARRIVES IN MOSCOW

LD201828 Moscow in Hungarian to Hungary 2000 GMT 19 Mar 79 LD

[Text] At the invitation of the Central Council of Soviet Trade Unions, a delegation from the Hungarian National Council of Trade Unions has arrived in the Soviet Union on an official friendly visit under the leadership of Sandor Gaspar, member of the MSZMP Politburo and secretary general of the union council.

On 19 March the Hungarian delegation had talks with a delegation of the Central Council of Soviet Trade Unions led by Chairman Aleksey Shibayev. The two sides expressed their deep satisfaction with Soviet-Hungarian trade union relations. The two trade union leaders stated that the workers in both countries were in total support of the heroic Vietnamese people in their struggle for the independence of their homeland. They resolutely condemned Beijing's criminal aggression against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the actions of the Chinese leaders that now endanger the sovereignty of Laos. It was emphasized during the discussions that the Beijing leadership's attempts at despotism were a serious danger to peace and security, and to the social development of peoples, democracy and socialism.

The two sides briefed each other on topical matters in trade union activity in the two countries. Aleksey Shibayev described how the Soviet trade unions are making reality of the resolutions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the (?16th) congress of Soviet Trade Unions. He presented information on the results achieved by the Soviet working people in constructing the material and technical basis of communism and completing the tasks of the 10th 5-Year Plan.

Sandor Gaspar briefed the Soviet delegation on the work of the Hungarian trade unions in the course of building a developed socialist society and presented information on their contribution to the realization of the program declaration made at the 11th MSZMP Congress.

During the talks the two sides expressed their deep satisfaction with the state of relations between Soviet and Hungarian trade unions in connection with developments in their present situation. They pointed out that they were mutually striving for the further development and deepening of these relations, thereby strengthening the indissoluble friendship between the Soviet and Hungarian peoples and the further consolidation of the socialist community.

During the talks they surveyed matters of mutual interest in the international situation and the world trade union movement and reinforced the [words indistinct] intention of the Soviet and Hungarian trade unions to contribute [word indistinct] to a relaxation of international tension and the struggle for an end to the arms race, for disarmament and for the consolidation of peace between peoples.

During the talks they noted that the trade unions in both countries must make further active efforts in the interests of intensifying the role and (?prestige) of the World Federation of Trade Unions so that the world trade union movement can become united on a class and anti-imperialist basis.

The discussions were held in a cordial, fraternal atmosphere. The Hungarian trade union delegation today went to (?Tbilisi).

U.S. PRESSURE ON NATO ALLIES TO DEPLOY MISSILES INCREASING

LD201121 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Mar 79 p 5 LD

[Rudolf Puchkov commentary: "Pressure Continuing"]

[Text] The Italian paper LA STAMPA has reported that NATO intends to demand that Italy agree to the deployment on its territory of a new type of American nuclear missile. To all appearances, the Brussels correspondent of this paper explains, these are medium range missiles equipped with nuclear warheads. The U.S. Government, he writes, has officially told the NATO countries that it is prepared to spend 200 billion lire this year on the production of such missiles. So far the FRG has been the subject of pressure by the United States, which is seeking to force the West European states to receive new nuclear missiles. The Pentagon has been bringing intensified pressure to bear on Bonn, trying to obtain its consent to the deployment in the FRG of medium-range nuclear missiles, aimed at the Soviet Union, in addition to the U.S. atomic potential already there. In reply Bonn stated that the FRG is willing to concede to American demands only if the other NATO states also do the same.

Now a new stage in the implementation of the arms race program, which was ratified at the Washington session of the NATO Council last year, is apparently beginning. The Pentagon is stepping up the pressure. At the same time an extensive propaganda campaign to justify these dangerous plans is being mounted in the West European countries. A great deal is being written about the imaginary weakness of the Western defenses, and the man in the street is being intimidated to the utmost with fables about the Soviet threat.

But how can there be any question of NATO's lagging in the arms sphere when this bloc has 7,000 American nuclear warheads at its disposal, not to mention the colossal quantity of other lethal weapons? Indeed the representatives of the United States and other Atlantic countries have repeatedly admitted publicly that an approximate military balance between West and East exists also in Europe.

No one other than U.S. Ambassador to the FRG Stoessel stated, for instance, in a speech in Bonn: The United States possesses a military strength which insures the interests of our security. It cannot be stated any clearer. It is not surprising that the American plans to increase the arsenals of nuclear missiles are alarming the broadest circles of the public of the West European countries. Many people are aware that the implementation of such plans as well as the U.S. military clique's designs regarding the neutron bomb, would lead to a new heightening of tension in Europe, to a new take-off in the arms race and to an increase in the military threat.

Meanwhile, Europe after Helsinki has other, good prospects: the deepening of good-neighborliness and cooperation and the achievement of military detente. The peoples of the continent are precisely in favor of such a path.

FURTHER BUILDUP OF NATO MIGHT IN W. EUROPE ANTIDETENTE

LD202108 Moscow TASS in English 2003 GMT 20 Mar 79 LD

["A Name Which Speaks for Itself"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, March 2, TASS--TASS political analyst Yevgeniy Babenko writes:

The military and political NATO bloc marks its 30th anniversary by a series of military preparations: In these days staff exercises are under way headed by NATO's general secretary, former Nazi J. Luns himself; in the Mediterranean NATO's naval "Fire Brigade" is conducting its own exercises while in the northern reaches of Norway regular NATO exercises are being held from 17 to 22 March under the code-name of "Cold Winter".

This last name was selected by the propagandists from the bloc's Brussels headquarters in order to show that the NATO armies train and are ready for action in the most severe seasons of the year. At the same time, the name "Cold Winter"--despite the fact that this was not the intention of the authors, very aptly describes the entire 30-year old record of NATO's performance as a chief organ, together with the Pentagon, for infusing Atlantic cold into international relations, trained to exacerbate military tensions in Europe and elsewhere, as an opponent of international peace and security.

The fact that the broad military exercises with the participation of about nine thousand soldiers and officers from five member NATO countries are being staged on Norwegian territory is no coincidence. Lately, the NATO top brass have been displaying a growing interest in the northern Norwegian fjords.

Norwegian soil has become, following the creation of military radio navigation stations, has become [as received] the site for centres of NATO's electronic espionage. Plans are afoot to build warehouses for heavy weapons and other military equipment for British and Canadian troops to be airlifted to Norway in a so-called "crisis situation". It is known that a similar agreement is being prepared for conclusion with the United States.

The broadening NATO presence in Norway is being "reinforced", during the propaganda exercise of justification, by the same old cliches about a "Soviet military threat". These falsehoods despite their deliberately provocative nature are nevertheless supported by certain quarters in Norway. Thus, Norway found itself among those six NATO countries (headed by the United States) which are to increase next year their military budgets by three per cent under the decisions of last year's session of the NATO Council in Washington. Under the pressure from the Pentagon the NATO West European allies of the United States are to appropriate, in the current fiscal year, a total of 75 billion dollars for military spending.

According to sober-minded Western news analysts, including those in Norway, a further build-up of military might of the NATO countries in Western Europe, expanded military preparations and sabre-rattling in the vicinity of the borders with the countries of the socialist community, cannot but exacerbate military tensions in the area, thus obstructing the deepening of detente on the European Continent. All this runs counter to the spirit and letter of the Helsinki agreements. And this is an opinion that no one can disagree with.

UK BASES IN CYPRUS TO PLAY LARGE ROLE IN NATO PLANS

LD201417 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Mar 79 p 5 LD

[Nikolay Miroshnik commentary: "Espionage Bases"]

[Text] London's THE OBSERVER, quoting a statement by the British Ministry of Defense, has reported that the sadly notorious American U-2 and SR-71 spy planes are operating from British military bases, including the bases situated on Cyprus. [paragraph continues]

The significance of Cyprus in the aggressive plans of the North Atlantic bloc has recently especially grown as a result of the revolutionary events in Iran. The Western press has begun to persistently discuss the plans to transfer U.S. military equipment from Iran to other states in the region, in particular to Cyprus. A decision by the Central Committee Politburo of the Cyprus Restorative Party of the Working People, AKEL, published the other day, noted that the loss of the U.S. and NATO positions in Iran and other changes in the international situation have led to an increase in the activity of imperialist circles, including in Cyprus. The significance of this--because Cyprus is a strategic point in the Mediterranean--is growing even more.

The British military bases in Cyprus, a sad heritage of the island's colonial past, are designed to play a not insignificant role in NATO's plans in the Mediterranean region. They are under the exclusive jurisdiction of the British command, and everything which takes place on their territory is done, as the local press says, secretly and without the knowledge of the Cypriot authorities. While formally belonging to Great Britain, these bases, as is shown at least by the reports of the U-2 flights, in fact are used for the military requirements of the United States and NATO.

The targets of the U.S. intelligence planes' spying activity are well known. They are the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, and progressive Arab countries in the Near East.

The concern which the Cypriots feel about the NATO strategists' plans is quite understandable. The conversion of the British bases into centers for American spying and into a launching pad for the NATO military pact creates a fatal danger for Cyprus, noted DHIMOKRATIA with alarm. The public of the island republic is saying a resolute no to the attempts by the North Atlantic bloc to implement its aggressive plans from Cypriot territory. The Cypriot people stated O ANEXARTITOS, want to see their land free of any imperialist and occupation presence, and will struggle with every means for their own freedom.

TENSION IN PORTUGAL OVER AGRARIAN REFORM WORSENING

LD202327 Moscow in Portuguese to Portugal 1900 GMT 20 Mar 79 LD

[Text] The situation in Portugal has worsened in the last few days. In this connection Radio Moscow commentator Vladimir Aleksandrov writes:

The formal pretext was the resignation of Secretary of State for Agrarian Reform Ferreira do Amaral. But in our opinion the true cause for the situation is the policy conducted by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries; (MAP) on the question of agrarian reform.

As is known, Ferreira do Amaral has been forced to resign his post under fire. He has been the target of vigorous criticism from farmworkers and the democratic leftwing press over his infringement of the Constitution by handing over nationalized land to the big landowners.

Despite the protests of broad sections of the population, the agriculture ministry handed back to the former--and in some cases false--owners tens of thousands of hectares of land expropriated after the revolution. As a result of this policy, dozens of collective production units and cooperative farms have ceased to exist. A large number of cattle and much agricultural machinery was taken over by the big landowners. Dozens of farmworkers lost their jobs. This was reported comprehensively by the Portuguese and foreign press.

The tension over agrarian reform is such that the activities of the agriculture ministry were raised at a session of the Council of the Revolution. The council blamed the ministry for the police repression carried out in Alentejo Province and accused it of violating the Constitution itself.

The forces of the right replied with new attacks against the Council of the Revolution and the president of the republic. The Social Democratic Party [PPD-PSD] demanded that Ramalho Eanes issue an expression of support for the Mota Pinto Cabinet in general and for the MAP's policy in particular--a policy that stands condemned by broad sections of the population.

Moreover the Social Democrats issued an ultimatum: Should the present government be brought down, the party leadership stated, the PPD-PSD will take a stand against any other party. [as heard] Such demands are regarded as political blackmail and they have been described as such by the Portuguese Communist Party. The attitude of the rightwing forces has also been condemned by the parties of the democratic left. The Socialist Party has described the attempts to bring pressure to bear on the president of the republic as unlawful and has stated that the resignation of Ferreira do Amaral and the subsequent clamor are politically grave and premeditated moves.

The Communist Party [PCP], for its part, has pointed out that the attitude of the PPD-PSD is aimed at creating artificial disputes among the various organs of sovereignty and poses the threat of creating even further difficulties in normalizing the operation of the democratic institutions. Faithful to its policy in defense of the workers' interest, the PCP has declared its willingness to discuss with all interested parties the measures required to solve the present situation quickly.

FRG PARLIAMENTARY DEBATE FOCUSES ON FUTURE OF DETENTE

DW201840 Moscow in German to Germany 1744 GMT 12 Mar 79 DW

[Valentin Sakharov commentary entitled "Epilog on the Recent FRG Parliamentary Debate"]

[Text] Esteemed ladies and gentlemen, there was a 2-day debate in the Bonn parliament last week on the government's written answer to the grand interpellations of the three Bundestag factions concerning detente and disarmament policy as well as the so-called security policy. The written response doubtless was an assidious work which involved long and extensive preparations in the foreign office and filled 128 typewritten pages. Prior to the Bundestag debate a vehement discussion on the Federal Government's detente and disarmament policy lasted for months, in which the party bosses of the CDU and CSU outdid each other in reproaching Federal Chancellor Schmidt for doing Moscow's business, as if the Federal Republic and its people were not benefiting at all from the policy of detente. SPD politicans such as Egon Bahr and Herbert Wehner were openly slandered by the CDU/CSU party leaders just as though these SPD politicians, by their utterances and initiatives, were not acting in the Federal Republic's own interest. But the written answer to the grand interpellations of the three Bundestag factions hardly contained any reference to this political reality.

Things looked quite different, however, when it was the turn of the Bonn parliament last week to discuss the aforementioned written answer. Then politicians of the government parties pointed out that for 10 years now an Ostpolitik has been pursued which is marked by the policy of detente, and which results in the Federal Republic's cooperation with the socialist states on the basis of mutual advantage.

Likewise coalition politicians pointed to the existence of the Federal Republic's signature to the Final Act of the European Conference on Security and Cooperation, which enables the Federal Republic to partake equally in cooperation and in the creation of collective security in Europe. All this, the policy of good-neighborliness with the socialist countries as well as the concern of the European security conference, up to this day is being fiercely opposed by the CDU/CSU leadership. Hence, the core of the recent debate in the Bonn parliament was the question of the future of detente or, properly speaking, the rescue of detente from the perils of a relapse into cold war habits. The perils to detente and therefore also to the securing of peace are inherent in the militant minds' inability to listen to reason. Thus, for instance, the CDU/CSU party bosses were condemning detente and stating before the Bundestag that for the CDU/CSU security took priority over disarmament. The opposition thereby is equating rearmament, its demand for new nuclear arms systems, with security, irrespective of the fact that the arms race only elicits prolonged insecurity. By fiercely opposing mutual armament limitations and disarmament steps the CDU/CSU politicians are jeopardizing thelaboriously achieved results of detente. Thus, it becomes evident that the CDU and the CSU are not serious about peace. Therefore it is no mere coincidence that Federal Chancellor Schmidt stressed in his speech that the policy of detente, which was initiated by the United States and the Soviet Union, was of vital importance for the Federal Republic as well. What mattered now was to prevent this process from becoming deadlocked. It should even be expanded to other fields and other areas of the world. These are the political-prospective conclusions drawn by Federal Chancellor Schmidt. Now it is the turn of practical politics.

W. BERLIN ELECTIONS LEAVE PROBLEMS 'UNSOLVED'

LD201720 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 20 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Elections to the West Berlin Municipal Assembly took place last Sunday. Our correspondent, Aleksandr Zholkver, reports from West Berlin: The question of who will be installed in the Schoeneberg Rathaus--the residence of the West Berlin Senat--the previous coalition of Social Democrats and Free Democrats, or the Christian Democrats, has been solved at the elections. The elections have brought no changes: Dietrich Stobbe, the Social Democratic mayor, remains the master of the Schoeneberg Rathaus. The Christian Democrats' attempt to break through to power in West Berlin has not been crowned with success, although they brought in their troubleshooting team from Bonn, headed by Von Weizsaecker, deputy chairman of the Christian Democratic Union and enjoyed the most active support of the Springer press. The West Berlin elections are now a thing of the past. However, the most important political and social problems, so much in the spotlight during the election campaign, remain unsolved.

There are about 40,000 unemployed in the town, in particular young people, which leads to growth of crime, alcoholism and drug addition. Neofascist elements are becoming ever more active in West Berlin. At the same time, people are persecuted for democratic and progressive convictions. The most important provisions of the quadripartite agreement on the fact that West Berlin does not belong to the Federal Republic of Germany are frequently violated.

The only party to take a precise position on these questions during the election campaign and to consistently defend the working people's interests is the Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin. However, the fierce opposition of reaction made it impossible for it to introduce its representatives to the West Berlin Municipal Assembly.

SOVIET COMMENT, REPORTAGE ON PROPOSED EGYPTIAN-ISRAELI TREATY

Saudi Support of Sanctions

LD202215 Moscow TASS in English 1945 GMT 20 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait, March 20, TASS--The Government of Saudi Arabia is convinced that peace, stability and security cannot come to the Middle East without the withdrawal of the Israeli troops from all occupied Arab lands, including Jerusalem, and without the granting to the Arab Palestinian people of the right to have an independent state of their own. This has been stated by Minister of Information of Saudi Arabia M.A. Yamani. He made this statement after the government's meeting, which discussed the results of the visit to the country by Assistant to the U.S. President for National Security Affairs Zbigniew Brzezinski.

Yamani emphasized in his statement that Saudi Arabia would back economic sanctions against Cairo if it signs a separate "peace" treaty with Israel.

Remarks by King Husayn

LD201402 Moscow TASS in English 1352 GMT 20 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Paris, March 20, TASS--The conclusion of a separate agreement between Egypt and Israel will create a "strategic and psychological imbalance" in the Middle East, the FRANCE PRESSE AGENCY quoted in its dispatch from Amman King Husayn of Jordan as saying.

King Husayn has reaffirmed Jordan's striving for a comprehensive Middle East settlement on the basis of full withdrawal of Israeli troops from the Arab lands occupied in 1967 and giving the Arab people of Palestine the right to self-determination.

Demchenko 'Rejoinder'

LD211132 Moscow TASS in English 1055 GMT 21 Mar 79 LD

["PRAVDA: Revelations by the Aggressor"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, March 21, TASS--Today's PRAVDA carries a rejoinder by Pavel Demchenko titled "Revelations by the Aggressor." It reads:

At a time when preparations are being completed in Washington for the signature of the separate Egyptian-Israeli treaty and the Western press is full of speculation on who gains more and who gains less from this deal Prime Minister of Israel Menahem Begin decided to dot all the i's.

FRANCE PRESSE circulated his Knesset statement which was called the Israeli Government's official reply to Prime Minister of Egypt Khalil. M. Begin said, specifically, that Israel would never return to the frontiers that existed before June 1967 and would never allow a Palestinian state to be established on the West Bank. Jerusalem, single and unified, would remain for ever the capital of Israel, he said.

Thus in a few, utterly frank, rude and cynical phrases the Israeli prime minister set forth the essence of what is concealed behind the involved formulations of a whole series of diplomatic documents (the treaty, supplements to it, messages, agreed-upon documents interpreting articles of the treaty, etc.) which took more than a year to draft and which are now being presented as the first step toward a "comprehensive Middle East settlement." M. Begin stated without the least embarrassment that all these documents are only called upon to legalize the fruits of Israel's aggression.

All this confirms once more that even if the treaty is signed it cannot bring peace to the Middle East because it does not remove the roots of crisis, does not ensure withdrawal of Israel troops from all the occupied lands and satisfaction of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian Arabs. That is the reason why people in Damascus and Baghdad, Tripoli and Beirut are protesting these days against the separate collusion concluded under American pressure.

Opposition to Capitulation

LD201131 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Mar 79 p 5 LD

[Correspondent K. Geyvandov dispatch under general heading "Near East: The Price of a Treacherous Deal"]

[Text] Beirut, 15 March--An extraordinary session of the Arab People's Congress Permanent Secretariat held in the Lebanese capital has approved measures to oppose the capitulatory policy of President as-Sadat of Egypt and the intrigues of American imperialism, which is trying to impose a separate Israeli-Egyptian deal on the Arab peoples.

In the decisions adopted THE SECRETARIAT CALLED FOR STRIKES AND PROTEST DEMONSTRATIONS TO BE ORGANIZED IN ALL ARAB COUNTRIES AGAINST THE IMPERIALIST DIKTAT BEING IMPOSED ON THEM, as well as for active use to be made of the "oil weapon" and a broad boycott of American goods and means of transport in the struggle for a just settlement of the Near East crisis. The session's statement says that popular demonstrations and manifestations aimed at thwarting the plans of imperialism, Zionism and reaction will be held in all Arab states 21 March. A general strike throughout the Arab East is planned for 30 March.

The need to fulfill the decisions of last November's pan-Arab summit conference in Baghdad regarding sanctions against Egypt if its signs a separate peace treaty with Israel is also noted.

Diplomatic Efforts Toward Arabs

LD201133 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Mar 79 p 5 LD

[Correspondent A. Vasilyev dispatch under general heading "Near East: The Price of a Treacherous Deal"]

[Text] Cairo, 15 March--Cairo is making attempts to disguise its apostasy of pan-Arab interests and its further sliding toward a separate deal with Tel Aviv under American pressure. To this end Vice President H. Mubarak of Egypt has been sent to a number of Arab and West European capitals as an advocate of the policy of compromise with the aggressor.

The sharp censure elicited in Arab countries by the results of the new round of separate Egyptian-Israeli talks is being carefully hushed up in the Egyptian capital.

Treaty Counter to Peace

LD201222 Moscow in English to North America 0001 GMT 20 Mar 79 LD

[Commentary by news analyst Vladislav Kozyakov]

[Text] One important thing came to light during the final stage of the talks between Israel and Egypt held with the participation of U.S. leaders. It seems the U.S. taxpayer is to shoulder a heavy financial burden. The separate deal will cost the U.S. people about $10 billion. Where will this huge sum go--which the Americans could use to help cities in their own country, to build more housing, schools and hospitals and to create more jobs? (?Well), Washington has agreed to pay both Israel and Egypt for having made their deal and for their efforts. From now on (?to) help [words indistinct] of the U.S. military presence in the Middle East. The U.S. taxpayer will be paying also for the withdrawal of Israeli troops from the part of Sinai Peninsula, as well as for building more air force bases in the Negev Desert. And, naturally, for large deliveries of the latest weapons to both countries. Many billions of dollars will be required for that, so even the figure of $10 billion is just a rough one.

At a meeting in the White House, congressmen were asked not to name the exact figure of the spending the United States will have to make. This was reported by Democratic Majority Leader in the House of Representatives James Wright. And even if we take the $10 billion as a rough basic figure, it will certainly make many Americans stop and think: Is it worth making such a sacrifice?

As if to ward off some misgivings, they declare in Washington that this is the price of peace. The Pentagon leader, Harold Brown, said exactly this, that peace will not be inexpensive, when he spoke to newsmen at the talks with his Egyptian and Israeli opposite numbers about increasing U.S. arms supplies to these countries. But apparently, the participants in the separate deal themselves do not proceed at all from the assumption that the collusion between Cairo and Tel Aviv behind the backs of the Arab peoples (?may) lead to a settlement of the explosive Middle East problem (?as) the stronger peace; otherwise why should they accompany conclusion of an Egyptian-Israeli treaty with the intensive military preparations? Indeed, were the Cairo-Tel Aviv agreement the decisive step to peace, Washington claims it is, why then make all these plans about new military bases, about new arms supplies to both Israel and Egypt, and about other military preparations whose cost runs into many billions of dollars?

According to Harold Brown, after his talks with the Israeli Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman, the discussion centered on high-priority items for the Israeli military, including air-to-air missiles, tanks, and jet fighter planes. And the Egyptian delegation, led by Defense Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali, also declared Egypt intends to get U.S. weapons to modernize its armed forces. In other words, issues of still more intensive military preparations by the United States in the Middle East, now involving both Israel and Egypt, are in the center of the talks on a separate deal that are nearly over. These are far from peaceful plans. The plans amount to a stronger arms race and [words indistinct] intentions in the region.

All the indications are that the U.S. policymakers now stake on the Israeli and Egyptian leaders assuming the functions of a pro-U.S. policeman--functions carried out until recently by the shah's regime in Iran. Needless to say, such calculations have nothing in common, either, with an improvement in the Middle East situation. It is hardly a simple coincidence that now, when a separate agreement is in the offering, the United States is trying to force arms deliveries to North Yemen, is rushing naval ships to the Persian Gulf, and has announced the creation of a new 5th fleet in the Indian Ocean. These are all links in one and the same policy of expanding the U.S. military presence. A policy of strength which carries a grave danger for peace in the region. For exactly this reason, the reports about the talks between Tel Aviv, Cairo and Washington have produced anxiety around the world, particularly in the Arab countries. The separate treaty, almost ready for signing, runs counter to the demands of the Arab and Israeli peoples, to the demands for a really fair and comprehensive settlement. Under the guidance of Washington, an action is being undertaken that can only dangerously worsen the tension in the region and the U.S. taxpayer has offered to pay as much as $10 billion for the dubious policy, not to speak of such a price as a strong threat to international peace and security.

Israel's Right to Interfere

LD202238 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 20 Mar 79 LD

[Aleksandr Timoshkin commentary]

[Excerpts] Official circles and propagandists in Egypt have actively been softening the Egyptian people prior to the signing of the treaty with the Israeli enemy. Even the Cairo newspaper AL-AHRAM lost no time in publishing the text of the treaty, though it overlooked some very important details which emphatically show that the treaty is nothing but capitulation as far as Egypt is concerned. Naturally, the paper deliberately adopted this style so that it will not infuriate the Egyptian people and so that it can conceal from them those terms of the treaty that humiliate the dignity of this great Arab nation and its national honor.

Yesterday, I said that Tel Aviv exposed the statement of Egyptian Prime Minister Mustafa Khalil in which he claimed that the Camp David agreements include, among other things, the liberation of East Jerusalem. But an official Israeli spokesman recalled the attitude of his government on this question--an attitude which has not changed--that Jerusalem will remain the unified and undivided capital of Israel. Cairo, on the other hand, claims that the autonomy of the West Bank is a step along the road to establishing a future Palestinian state. Here again, Tel Aviv lost no time in refuting the claim of its Egyptian partner. Israeli officials said that autonomy will be set up to insure that an independent Palestinian state will never be established. Begin stressed this in a speech he made at the Israeli Knesset today.

I would now like to draw your attention to the way in which the Egyptian leadership wants to defend the rights and national interests of its own people. President as-Sadat is ready to sign the treaty, which includes the following provision. This provision was mentioned by Moshe Dayan some days ago. It is: Israel will retain an important strategic portion of the Sinai for 2 years after the exchange of ambassadors with Egypt in order to compel Egypt to normalize its economic and diplomatic relations with Israel completely. Is there anything to prevent this? The strong resistance of the Egyptian people against the policy of surrender to the enemy can prevent this.

Former General Dayan is a practical man. He has considered the growing resentment of the Egyptian people against the present policy of the As-Sadat leadership. Dayan has also not forgotten the popular disturbances in Egypt on 18 and 19 January 1977. He seems to be saying this because he thinks that normalizing relations between Egypt and Israel might be hindered by a revolution in Egypt. The Israeli enemy and his U.S. protectors can never allow this to happen. This is why they insisted that the separate treaty should include a clause that gives Israel the right to retain an important and strategic part of the Sinai. This is what Dayan was saying. If any events not to the liking of the authors of the separate treaty take place in Egypt, Israel, as Dayan said, will stay in the Sinai.

The question to be asked here is: Why? It seems that the reason is to prevent a repetition of the Iranian events in Egypt. And this will be done by direct interference in the affairs of the Egyptian people. And if Israel's masters, as they say in Washington, are prepared to protect their important interests in the Middle East by the force of arms, why should Tel Aviv not use the same method to protect its future interests in Egypt?

This is what the Israeli officials, it seems, are considering. But is it possible that the Egyptian people will agree to the legalization of gross interference in their domestic affairs in the form of an official treaty? If we listen to Moshe Dayan, we will see that he himself is not at all sure.

Talks Between Brown, Weizman, 'Ali

LD201412 Moscow TASS in English 1202 GMT 20 Mar 79 LD

[Excerpt] Washington, March 20, TASS--TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Yegorov reports: The talks of U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown with Foreign Ministers of Israel and Egypt 'Ezer Weizman and Kamal Hasan 'Ali concluded here. During the talks they discussed the volume of the U.S. military aid to the two countries after the signing of the separate treaty between them and questions related to the widening of the U.S. "military presence" in the Middle East.

After the meeting with Brown, Weizman told correspondents that the United States promised to grant to Israel three billion dollars for financing the construction of two air bases instead of those that Tel Aviv now has in the Sinai Peninsula. 2.2 billion dollars of this sum will be granted as a loan, while 800 million dollars will be given as a gift, not to be repaid. The United States also agreed to speed up the delivery to Israel of 75 F-16 fighter bombers. The deliveries will be started next year, that is nearly three years earlier than it was initially planned.

Deliveries of U.S. weapons to Egypt were discussed during Brown's meeting with 'Ali. After the meeting with 'Ali, the U.S. defence secretary said that as he told the Egyptian minister, the United States Government is prepared to start armaments deliveries to Egypt in the framework of the coming treaty. Brown added that he agreed with 'Ali on preliminary calculations of Egypt's urgent requirements in armaments.

Egyptian Opposition Party Statement

LD202232 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2130 GMT 20 Mar 79 LD

[Text] The defense ministers of Egypt and Israel have completed their talks in Washington with their American colleague, Brown.

During the talks there was discussion of the amount of U.S. military aid to these two countries after the signing of the separate treaty between them and of questions connected with the extension of the U.S. military presence in the region of the Near East. The question of the final formulation of the deal between Cairo and Tel Aviv was settled during the recent trip by U.S. President Carter to the Near East. Here is what our correspondent Kim Gerasimov reports from Cairo:

Behind the facade of the separate Egyptian-Israeli treaty one can clearly see the contours of a new military bloc with the participation of Israel, Egypt and the United States. The Western, including the American, press unashamedly writes that after the new Iran refused to play the role of U.S. policeman in the Near East the role should be played by Israel and Egypt.

Well, Israel has always served as a support for U.S. interests in this region, so it is a question, primarily, of Egypt. The signing of the treaty with Israel strengthens Egypt's move onto the rails of a policy resolutly condemned by the majority of the countries of the Arab world. According to existing reports, steps are already being made for increasing U.S. military deliveries to Israel and Egypt. Tel Aviv will receive from Washington weapons and also $3 billion to transfer its air bases and other military constructions from Sinai to the Negev Desert on Israeli territory. Judging by everything, considerable military deliveries have been promised to Egypt. The amount is not known exactly, but Cairo has asked Washington for 300 of the latest, and very expensive, F-16 fighter bombers, 600 tanks, 500 artillery pieces and other military equipment.

Such a development of events cannot but cause alarm among the progressive Egyptian public. The National Progressive (left) Party of Egypt has issued a statement which states in particular: Within the framework of the role which is being allocated to Egypt in accordance with the new U.S. strategy, the Egyptian economy and armed forces will have to bear an even heavier burden than during the period of its confrontation with Israel. This will aggravate even more the economic crisis which the country is suffering and will worsen the material situation of the mass of workers. By signing the peace treaty with Israel, the party's statement says, Egypt will put itself in the most difficult situation in the whole history of the Arab nation.

U.S., Arab Comment

LD201523 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Mar 79 p 5 LD

[TASS roundup: "Near East: Price of a Treacherous Deal"]

[Text] Washington, 15 March--Arriving here today are the Egyptian and Israeli war ministers, who are to put the finishing touches to the separate bilateral deal which has been debated for over 16 months.

According to press reports, under the terms of the deal Israel has promised to withdraw its troops from the Sinai Peninsula in stages, and by the end of the year it is to have withdrawn its troops to a line extending from Al-'Arish to Ras Muhammad (southern extremity of the Sinai Peninsula). Egypt pledges to establish full diplomatic relations with the Israeli aggressor and to organize trade. Israeli shipping will be granted unimpeded passage through the Suez Canal. Israel will receive deliveries of oil from the Sinai fields it exploited during the occupation. For its part, accordingto a New York TIMES report, the United States has pledged to guarantee Israel oil deliveries for 15 years. The treaty considerably curtails Egypt's sovereignty over the Sinai Peninsula, as it declares the territory a demilitarized zone and prohibits Cairo from stationing its troops there.

The partners in the deal have completely ignored the Arab people of Palestine's legitimate demand for freedom and independence and have in effect sanctioned Israel's continued occupation of Arab territories on the West Bank, the Gaza Strip and the Golan Heights. Interesting in this connection is the admission by former U.S. Secretary of State Kissinger, who initiated "shuttle diplomacy" and speaks knowledgeably on the subject. "The United States," he said in a U.S. television interview, "must realize that after an agreement is signed it is highly probable that there will be serious deadlock in the negotiations on the West Bank."

The JOURNAL OF COMMERCE writes: "Whatever treaty Israel and Egypt sign, it will not provide a basis for real peace unless it resolves the key issue--the Palestinian question. Peace can only be established by means of an all-embracing settlement, one which includes the problem of the West Bank and Gaza."

The question naturally arises--what is the price of the deal that has been prepared? That price is the rejection of an all-embracing settlement in the Near East by all those party to it. And although Washington, Tel Aviv and Cairo are keeping quiet about it, that is how even the U.S. press is inclined to view a separate "settlement." The Washington POST admits that the treaty might "spark off a new conflagration".

It is obvious that in forcing the pace of a separate deal the United States is certainly not seeking a peaceful settlement of the Near East conflict. Quite the opposite: Last September's Camp David conference and J. Carter's latest trip to the Near East were stages in knocking together a military and political bloc with Israel and Egypt as its axis. With this bloc's support the United States is counting on continuing to increase its "military presence" in the Near East.

The New York TIMES reports that the United States is even prepared to spend considerable sums in the order of $10 billion. A large part of that--$7 billion--is to go to Israel. The rest is to go to Egypt.

As-Sadat has been called on to "work off" this handout by fulfilling the role of U.S. policeman in the Near East. It is known that Egyptian troops have already been sent to Oman, whose people are waging a stubborn struggle against Sultan Qabus' corrupt regime. Reports have appeared of Egyptian units, including tanks and aircraft, massing on the border with Libya.

All indications are that the U.S.-sponsored Egyptian-Israeli deal is a direct threat to the Arab states' interests and makes a comprehensive settlement of the Near East problem still more remote.

The planned deal circumvents UN decisions.

Cairo, 15 March--Far from leading to the establishing of peace, the so-called "settlement" currently being foisted on the Near East is no more than an attempt by Washington to salvage U.S. imperialist interests in the region, breach Israel's international isolation and create a new outpost for the attainment of U.S. strategic aims following the collapse of the shah's regime in Iran and the virtual breakup of the aggressive CENTO bloc, a statement by the National Progressive (left) Party distributed here says. The document emphasizes that by signing a treaty with Israel Egypt risks a complete break with the Arab countries.

Kuwait, 15 March--Kuwait firmly rejects any separate versions of a Near East "settlement" as contrary to the Arab peoples' vital interests, Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Sabah al-Ahmad as-Sabah has declared. The conclusion of a separate treaty between Egypt and Israel, he stressed, will only help Tel Aviv achieve its aggressive and expansionist ambitions.

Amman, 15 March--At a special Jordanian Government session King Husayn declared that a just and lasting Near East settlement can only be achieved on the basis of the complete withdrawal of Israeli troops from all occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem, and of guaranteeing the Arab people of Palestine's legitimate rights.

Arab Opposition to Treaty

LD201509 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Mar 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Roundup of press and news agency material "The Separate Deal is a Threat to Peace" contained in R. Tuchinin's news review: "The World Today"]

[Excerpts] Egypt's Capitulation

According to Western press reports the exhausting diplomatic marathon aimed at concluding a separate Egyptian-Israeli deal is approaching the home stretch. In President J. Carter's words immediately after returning to Washington from his Near East trip, As-Sadat approved the proposals on which the U.S. President had previously agreed with Israeli Premier Begin. Under the terms of this deal Israel has promised to carry out a stage-by-stage withdrawal of troops from the Sinai Peninsula, and by the end of this year it is to withdraw its troops to behind a line running from Al-'Arish to Ras Muhammad (the southern tip of the Sinai Peninsula). Egypt pledges to establish full diplomatic relations with the Israeli aggressor and also trade exchange. Israeli ships will receive the right to unhindered transit through the Suez Canal. Israel will be assured of deliveries of oil from the Sinai oilfields which it exploited during the years of occupation.

News agencies report that in both capitals the governments have already rubberstamped the separate decisions.

Inside a Ring of Isolation

There is an expanding movement in the Arab countries protesting the Egyptian-Israeli deal and advocating an all-embracing just settlement of the situation in this explosive region.

"The Threat of Egypt's Isolation" was the title which an AFP correspondent used as a heading for his extensive dispatch from Beirut. Noting that Cairo is increasingly finding itself in complete economic and political isolation in the Arab world, he cites specific facts to confirm this assertion.

Iraq, the correspondent observes, has already begun establishing contacts to convene a conference of foreign and finance ministers of the Arab countries designed to determine a new location for the Arab League headquarters; this conference must also determine what financial and trade sanctions ought to be taken against Egypt in accordance with the understanding reached at the Baghdad meeting last November.

At a time when wide publicity is being given in Cairo, according to AFP, to the visit to Riyadh by Egyptian Vice President Mubarak, the Saudi authorities are so far reporting nothing at all about this trip.

King Husayn declared at a special session of the Jordanian Government that a just and lasting Near East settlement can be achieved only on the basis of a complete withdrawal of Israeli troops from all occupied Arab territories including Jerusalem and the guaranteeing of the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine.

MORE COMMENT ON DEVELOPING SITUATION IN IRAN

On Relations With USSR

LD201618 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1100 GMT 19 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Mr Abbas Amir Entezam, deputy prime minister of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of Iran, has stated that he is confident that relations between his country and the Soviet Union will expand and develop further. The deputy prime minister of Iran, in an interview with a correspondent of the Soviet news agency, TASS, said that the people of Iran and the Soviet Union respect and have friendly feelings toward each other. He added that now that the new revolutionary regime has been established in Iran, mutual relations should improve. Mr Abbas Amir Entezam remarked that the Iranian Government wishes to expand economic, trade and cultural relations, as well as relations in other fields, between the two countries.

Trial of Hoveyda, SAVAK Infiltration

LD201333 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Mar 79 p 5 LD

[Text] Tehran, 17 March TASS--The open trial of former Iranian Prime Minister A.A. Hoveyda is continuing here. He is charged with spying for Western powers and Israel, undermining Iran's independence and security, conniving at the plundering of the country's natural riches by Western monopolies, and other crimes. The Revolutionary Tribunal has demanded the death sentence for A.A. Hoveyda.

The trial of the former prime minister, the Iranian press points out, confirms the need to increase vigilance in the face of imperialist and reactionary intrigues. As Iran's Deputy Prime Minister Amir Entezam declared, approximately 15 groups of SAVAK agents--the shah's former secret police--are currently still active in the country. Last night two fighters of people's militia detachments died at the hands of the monarchic regime's minions in Tehran. And so it goes almost every night.

According to Iran's general prosecutor, SAVAK agents have even managed to infiltrate the local people's committees set up after the monarchy was overthrown. The authorities have issued a decree on the institution of strict revolutionary proceedings against all former SAVAK employees and officers of the shah's guard who do not surrender illegally held weapons before 21 March.

Many thousands of representatives of different sections of the population have held demonstrations in the cities of Ahvaz and Esfahan. Their participants voiced their determination to rebuff imperialist plots and proclaimed their full support for the Provisional Government's measures.

Preparations are continuing for the referendum fixed for 30 March on the question of Iran's future state structure. The People's Party of Iran (Tudeh), which recently emerged from underground, has held the shah's antipopular regime up to shame and declared that it will vote in the upcoming referendum for a republican form of government.

Troubles in Kurdestan

LD201520 Moscow TASS in English 1455 GMT 20 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Paris, March 20, TASS--According to reports by news agencies, clashes between local population and government troops took place in Iranian Kurdestan. Clashes assumed a particularly serious scope in the city of Sanandaj and areas adjacent to it. The rebels captured the local radio station and addressed the Kurds in a call to press for autonomy, for respect of their national traditions and customs, and for greater attention to their social and economic needs on the part of the central authorities. As a result of the clashes there is a big loss of life.

As the FRANCE PRESSE reports with reference to reliable sources, a cease-fire agreement was achieved last night through the mediation of top Kurdish religious figures. Sporadic shots, however, were heard in Sanandaj at night. According to the same data, the city's radio station remains under the control of the rebels.

Iran's New Nonalined Orientation

LD201700 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 18 Mar 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Iran, with its new progressive policy that springs from its national and anti-imperialist revolution of liberation has entered the new year of 1358. This policy--which led Iran to withdraw from the military and imperialist CENTO pact, Iran's refusal to carry out the role of U.S. gendarme in the Persian Gulf, and its destruction of Pentagon military bases on Iranian territy--has invoked a brilliant reaction. These acts, which reflect Iran's foreign policy, coupled with Iran's punitive measures against the South African racists and the Israeli Zionists, has made a significant impact in strengthening the liberation movements of several nations.

According to press reports in the capitals of the nonalined nations of Africa, Asia and Latin America, the remarks by Dr Karim Sanjabi, Iran's foreign minister, who said that the main direction of Iran's foreign policy will be nonalinement and independence, were very warmly received. Of course it is obvious that Mr Sanjabi did not link these two words by accident.

Iran's new policy of nonalinement is especially important in strengthening the foundations for independence of the countries of Africa and Asia. These countries are not members of aggressive military pacts, do not put their territory at the disposal of foreign military bases, and do not have imperialist [word indistinct] impose their will on them. The developing countries follow a foreign policy which protects and reinforces the foundation of their national interests.

Iran, through its own experience, is fully aware of the unpleasant and onerous burden of imperialism, because for 25 years it was a member of the aggressive CENTO pact, which 'Abd an-Nasir in his day rightfully called the prison of nations. The U.S. and British imperialists, who were at the head of this pact, always harmed the independence and self-determination of their eastern allies, among them Iran, and, to achieve their develish aims, they trampled on the national interests of these countries.

The Shah sold the real [word indistinct] of Iran, which is oil, for his personal interests and used it to buy armaments from the Americans. Upon the recommendation of a special CENTO commission in Iran, jails and dungeons were built for SAVAK in which 360,000 Iranian patriots were killed by SAVAK executioners. The Iranian Army was virtually managed by Pentagon officers, who used it for colonialist wars such as that in Oman.

The Ayatollah Khomeyni, in exposing the shah's policy, said: We need an army, but not one that has been trained by the Americans and is under the order and instructions of U.S. military advisors. The United States built military bases for itself in Iran and sold us modern contemporary arms that would be useful for their own [words indistinct]. The Ayatollah Khomeyni, while noting that the Iranian people need a healthy economy and better houses and schools, said: Iran will follow an independent and peace-loving foreign policy, and will expand all-round international economic and cultural relations.

The mission which Iran is pursuing today in many respects resembles the program formulated by the nonalined movement, which is achieving success. The nonalined movement comprises more than 80 countries in the world. The fifth summit of the nonalined countries, which was held in Colombo in 1976, resolved that the struggle for political and economic freedom, including complete sovereignty over their natural resources and fundamental reforms and the consolidation of the foundations of world peace, have acquired a special priority. Their resolution states that the most important duty of the nonalined countries, and of other countries, is to crush any resistance to the new order. The present policy of Iran, in dealing with such urgent problems as Israel's aggression, has become closely connected with the nonalined movement. The Coordinating Bureau of the Nonalined Countries has recently published its resolution as a document of the UN General Assembly. This document states that for the purpose of maintaining a just and lasting peace in the Middle East, the (?unconditional) withdrawal of Israel from all the Arab territories that it occupies and recognition of legitimate rights of the Palestinian masses, is particularly essential.

The nonalined movement today plays a very important role in solving the most urgent international problems. It is regarded with high esteem and enjoys an outstanding reputation in the international arena. This point is stressed in the communique issued at the end of Premier Kosygin's trip to India. This communique states that the nonalined movement is a positive factor in international relations and has an important role to play in maintaining world peace and the struggle against imperialism and aggression. It is also a major element in the struggle to crush the remains of colonialism, racism and apartheid, and establish a new order of mutual economic relations between other countries.

It is with some satisfaction that we see Iran declaring its support for the universal, democratic, international nonalined movement at a time when in Africa, Asia and Latin America preparations are under way for the convening of the sixth summit conference of the nonalined countries. This conference will be held in Havana and will analyze and examine all that has taken place in the world since the Colombo conference. It will also serve as a new stimulating force for the nonalined movement, which plays an increasingly constructive part in the arena of international diplomacy.

OBSERVER HITS U.S. REACTION TO YEMEN FIGHTING, BACKS DIALOG

LD211103 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Mar 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Article by TASS observer O. Anichkin: "Interference by the Pentagon"]

[Text] Resolve the differences by peaceful means--this is the approach of the overwhelming majority of Arab countries to the tension which has arisen between the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY] and the Yemen Arab Republic [YAR]. The leaders of both Yemeni states have also expressed the desire for a dialog to limit the difficulties which have arisen in mutual relations and to prevent the outbreak of a fratricidal war. All this has made it possible to outline specific ways of normalizing the situation in the south of the Arabian Peninsula. The agreement between the PDRY and the YAR on a cease-fire, withdrawal of forces and noninterference in one another's internal affairs, approved by the Arab League, was a very important step toward this goal. The task now is to adhere strictly to this agreement and prevent violations of it.

The aforesaid measures were welcomed by all who are really interested in maintaining and strengthening international peace. They have been fully approved by the Soviet Union which in this case, too, is guided by its principled line toward the settlement of disputes by peaceful means.

As in other cases the U.S. military department has adopted a special approach. The Pentagon is transferring large consignments of arms to the YAR, including aircraft, tanks and armored transports, and is sending in American military advisers. It is clear that these actions cannot contribute to the creation of an atmosphere of trust and to the normalization of relations between the two Yemeni states. They lead directly to the intensification and not the easing of tension in the Arabian Peninsula area.

'Agreement' at PDRY-YAR Talks

LD201722 Moscow TASS in English 1600 GMT 20 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Aden, March 20, TASS--Talks have been held here between chiefs of general staffs of Northern and Southern Yemen for a normalisation of relations between the two countries. According to a report of the ADEN NEWS AGENCY, the talks were successful and fruitful. Both sides are expressing firm confidence that representatives of Northern and Southern Yemen are capable of resolving independently the problems facing them, said head of the Northern Yemen delegation, chief of the General Staff of the Yemen Arab Republic 'Ali al-Shayba.

Head of the Military Commission of the League of Arab States General Ibrahim Yunis said that as a result of the talks, full mutual understanding had been reached between the sides and agreement had been got on measures necessary for eliminating the causes of tensions between the two countries as well as measures for preventing the outbreak of border clashes. Ibrahim Yunis, the agency reports, stressed that a constructive dialogue between the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and the Yemen Arab Republic meets the interests of both the Yemen people and all the Arab nations.

MOSCOW CRITICIZES EGYPTIAN ACTIVITIES IN AFGHANISTAN, ZAIRE

LD200055 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 19 Mar 79 LD

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program presented by Rafael Arutynov]

[Text] It has become common knowledge that certain regimes in the Arab countries are rendering direct aid to the enemies of the revolution in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. For instance Egyptian representatives in Pakistan regularly meet with the heads of the Muslim Brotherhood Society and give them vast sums of money for sabotage work. It must be noted that lately the present regime in Egypt has increased its contacts with the very reactionary forces and elements which oppose the progressive regimes not just in the Arab countries but also outside these countries.

It suffices to mention the role which As-Sadat's regime tried to perform during the recent events in Zaire or during the armed attack on socialist Ethiopia or the dispatch of the Egyptian Armed Forces to Oman after the revolution in Iran had ended the shameful task of the Iranian military gendarme sent to that country to rescue the imperialist agent regime from the people's wrath. As-Sadat's regime had also established close and friendly relations with Pinochet's bloody regime in Chile which was condemned by the overwhelming majority of mankind as being a fascist regime.

These fresh acts of As-Sadat's regime's interference in the affairs of Afghanistan throw additional light showing where to the capitulatory deal with Israel--which is being prepared under the auspices of the United States of America--is leading Egypt.

BRIEFS

FISHERY COOPERATION WITH IRAQ--Kiev, March 19, TASS--The ship-repairing yard at Kherson, Ukraine, became a facility for the repair of the fleet of the state fishery company of Iraq. Two medium freezer trawlers are being repaired there. All the trawlers for the Iraqi fishing fleet have been built at the Kiev "Leninskaya Kuznitsa" shipyards, Muhammed Matrud Halyus, deputy director of the company in Basra, told a TASS correspondent. Soviet specialists help develop the national fishing industry of Iraq. Future captains of our ships, he said, study in the Soviet Union, in the Kherson nautical school, in particular. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1343 GMT 19 Mar 79 LD]

S. AFRICAN NATIONALIST REAFFIRMS SOLIDARITY WITH FREEDOM FIGHTERS

LD201746 Moscow TASS in English 1250 GMT 20 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Maputo, March 20, TASS--The armed struggle of the patriots against the regimes of oppression is now spreading to the bulwark of racism and apartheid, the Republic of South Africa. This was said here in connection with the International Day of the Struggle for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination by Representative of the African National Congress of South Africa L. Lagu.

This day of international solidarity is observed all over the world as the day of remembrance of freedom fighters who were killed during the barbarous shooting by the racists of a peaceful demonstration of Africans in Sharpeville on March 21, 1960. The mass demonstration of the African working people has become a symbol of determination of the fighters against colonialism, racism and apartheid.

In their just struggle for freedom and independence, L. Lagu said, the peoples of the Republic of South Africa, Namibia and Rhodesia feel constantly the assistance and support of the entire progressive mankind, in whose vanguard is the socialist community.

ETHIOPIA'S MENGISTU SPEAKS IN SIDAMO PROVINCE

LD180920 Moscow TASS in English 0715 GMT 18 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Addis Ababa, March 18, TASS--International imperialism in collusion with reactionary Arab regimes and internal counterrevolution were doing everything to stifle the Ethiopian revolution from the very outset and regain its lost positions. Due to the unity and cohesion of the broad mass of the people and due to their devotion to the ideals of freedom and genuine independence, the plans of imperialist powers ended in failure, said Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Socialist Ethiopia.

Speaking in Awasa, the administrative centre of Sidamo Province, during his tour of the country's southern areas, he emphasized that in spite of the achieved successes the workers and peasants are faced with a long and persistent struggle for the building of a new, socialist society. A major role in this respect is played by the enhancement in the political consciousness of the working people.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS FOR 18-20 MARCH

LD210636 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0200 GMT on 18 March reports that fertilizer is being applied from the air to the grain crops in southern Azerbaijan. Last year the grain crop harvest totalled just over 38 quintals per hectare and this year 40 quintals per hectare are expected.

At 0600 GMT the radio reports that a seed processing installation using a beam has started operating in Chimkentskaya Oblast. Experiments carried out last year confirmed its effectiveness in increasing yields and improving the quality of the cotton. It was developed by geophysicists of Alma-Ata University and can process up to 20 tons of seed per hour.

At 0830 GMT on 18 March the radio reports that machine operators in Tadzhikistan have completed the overhaul of tractors ahead of schedule. Cotton sowing will begin in a few days and grain crop sowing is already underway in highland areas of Kirgizia.

The radio also reports at 0900 GMT on 19 March that sowing of early cereals is ending in the Crimea and soil is being prepared for the tilled crops. Sowing of early grain crop has been carried out on the first 10,000 hectares in Moldavia. In the Orenburg steppes, fertilizer is being applied from the air to the winter grain and perennial grasses. The total area to be so treated is 330,000 hectares.

At 1100 GMT on 19 March the radio reports that the weather is sunny and warm in the Don steppes. At Put Lenins Kolkhoz, the southernmost farm of Rostovskaya Oblast, harrowing of the soil is in full swing. In Armenia spring came early this year enabling spring work in the vineyards and orchards to begin much sooner than usual. Thanks to the early spring work, a good harvest is expected and this year the orchard and vineyard area will be increased by about 2,500 hectares.

The radio reports at 1400 GMT on 19 March that over 3,000 tractors are in operation in the fields of Stavropolskiy Kray. Moisture retention has been carried out on 1.5 million hectares in 3 days and secondary harrowing and cultivation is to be carried out in the same time.

At 1600 GMT the radio reports that farms have begun spring sowing in Georgia and spring crops will occupy over 400,000 hectares this year. Sowing of oats and annual grasses ended today and sowing of sunflower seeds has begun.

At 0900 GMT on 20 March the radio reports that a new sovkhoz called Parakonskiy has been set up on the drained swamps of Polesye in Belorussia. It went into operation today. It covers over 7,000 hectares of irrigated lands. Over 1.2 million hectares of swamp have been turned into fertile soil and 30 new sovkhozes are now being constructed here.

At 1100 GMT the radio reports that the machine operators in the central and western rayons of Kalmykia were the first in the republic to start a mass sowing of early spring crops. In the Central Asian and Transcaucasus republics, Moldavia, in the south of the Ukraine and in North Caucasus, sowing of perennial grasses, barley, oats and peas is underway. Winter crops are being tended. Irrigation is also in progress and soil is being prepared for late crops. Work has started in vegetable gardens and vineyards and sowing of cotton has begun in the south of Uzbekistan. Due to inclement weather last year not all farms have coped with the plan for plowing up the winter fallow and sowing of winter crops.

Apart from this, it will be necessary to resow winter crops here and there. Unfortunately, in a number of republics and oblasts, preparation of machinery for the fieldwork has not yet been completed. The situation requires that measures be adopted to complete overhauling in the next few days.

IMPORTANCE OF TASKS TO RAISE MEAT PRODUCTION STRESSED

LD161135 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 March 1979 frontpages a 1,100-word editorial entitled "Farmsteads' Meat Resources." It is concerned with the need to complete livestock wintering in light of the task of significantly increasing production of meat and other livestock products.

The editorial cites the positive example of Chelyabinskaya Oblast, where "the plan for the first 3 years of the 5-year plan for the sale of milk, eggs and wool to the state was fulfilled and last year's meat purchases target was successfully implemented." It also cites "the farms of Lithuania and the Ukraine, which achieved the best indicators in the January-February period, supplying almost 10 percent more livestock and poultry than in the same period last year." The editorial complains, however, that "intensive fattening methods are not being introduced quickly enough" in Azerbaijan and Armenia and "the sale of livestock by kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Kurskaya and Pskovskaya oblasts have declined."

The editorial goes on to point out the "valuable experience" of highly efficient organization of meat production in Moldavia, Voronezhskaya and Orenburgskaya oblasts, and a number of Ukrainian oblasts and mentions "the important role of 'quick-ripening' sectors, such as pig raising and poultry farming, in the formation of the most balance."

The editorial closes by stressing the need to make full use of forage resources and to "mobilize the potential" of private and subsidiary plots.

SPRING FARM OPERATIONS IN UKRAINE REPORTED

AU191252 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0900 GMT 17 Mar 79 AU

[Text] More than 80,000 hectares of spring grain crops have been sown in Krymskaya Oblast. The rate of soil preparation for later crops is increasing.

The farmers of Krymskaya, Kirovogradskaya and Zakarpatskaya oblasts have carried out the spring top-dressing of winter crops on more than half of the total area. In the republic as a whole, fertilizers have already been applied on 3.31 million hectares, or one-third of the total area sown to winter crops.

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

COSMOS-1089 EARTH SATELLITE LAUNCHED 21 MARCH

LD211140 Moscow TASS in English 1128 GMT 21 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, March 21, TASS--Artificial earth satellite Cosmos-1089, the next in the series, has been launched in the Soviet Union today.

On board the satellite is installed scientific equipment, designed for continuing outer space exploration.

The satellite has been put into an orbit with the following parameters: initial period of revolution--104.9 minutes, maximum distance from the earth's surface (in the apogee)--1016 kilometres, minimum distance from the earth's surface (in the perigee)--986 kilometers, inclination of the orbit--83 degrees.

The onboard equipment of the staellite is functioning normally.

SALYUT COSMONAUTS PREPARE EQUIPMENT FOR EXPERIEMENTS

LD202204 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2100 GMT 20 Mar 79 LD

[Text] For Cosmonauts Vladimir Lyakhov and Valeriy Ryumin, 21 March is a regular working day. According to the program of the flight, the crew is performing repair and maintenance work and preparing the equipment for scientific experiments.

On 20 March, the cosmonauts alined the onboard television equipment and tested the switch-on of the new equipment "Yelena," designed to register the level of gamma radiation in space. The cosmonauts were also engaged in visual study of the earth's surface and the world's oceans.

A.P. ALEKSANDROV REPORTS ON ACADEMY OF SCIENCES' YEAR

LD201111 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Mar 79 p 2 LD

[M. Korolev report on USSR Academy of Sciences general meeting: "The Alliance Between Science and Practical Work is Growing Stronger"]

[Text] "Fundamentally new scientific ideas and technical solutions, and the concentration of effort along the key salients of national economic development--this is what our scientists, the USSR Academy of Sciences, and the State Committee for Science and Technology must focus their efforts on," observed L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, when addressing the CPSU Central Committee November (1978) Plenum. These instructions were a focus of attention for the participants in a USSR Academy of Sciences general meeting which opened yesterday in Moscow's House of Scientists. In the meeting Presidium were M.V. Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; V.A. Kirillin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology; S.P. Trapeznikov, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Science and Educational Institutions Department; and leaders of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

The meeting was opened by Academician A.P. Aleksandrov, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

The epoch of developed socialism, the scientist observed, has brought with it new demands with respect to science. A whole series of questions relating to our society's future progress have taken on a different complexion. Guided by the 25th CPSU Congress decisions, the academy's social scientists are actively working out problems of improving planning and methods of stimulating national economic development along the path of intensifying and enhancing social production efficiency. Historians have continued their work on a number of multivolume publications--10 volumes of the "History of World War II" and 5 volumes of the "History of the Socialist Economy" have been published, and work on the fundamental "History of the USSR" is drawing to a close. Major works devoted to the study of the world revolutionary process, the international workers movement, and to philosophical questions of natural science are of interest. Publication of the 30-volume great Soviet encyclopedia has been completed. This is a significant success for Soviet science.

A.P. Aleksandrov went on to note a number of promising directions in research dictated by the needs of the Soviet and world economy. Oil and gas now account for approximately 70 percent of the energy being used in the world. Because of the limited nature of oil and gas resources, there will have to be a switch to new sources of energy and, on the other hand, there will have to be wider use of coal. In this connection it is essential to speed up the creation of new, large-scale industry to obtain products from thorough processing of coal such as liquid hydrocarbons and gas fuel.. The use of nuclear energy is to be expanded.

Reserves of certain types of metallurgical and phosphorus raw materials and so forth are becoming exhausted. Science alone is capable of processing a reasonable solution. It is precisely for this reason that the USSR Academy of Sciences is persistently studying problems of the power industry and of increasing the reserves of coal, oil, gas and other minerals. The scientists of the Siberian department have made a great contribution to this matter.

The academy has been energetic in elaborating new geophysical methods of prospecting for minerals, especially fuels. The scientist noted, in particular, the experiments on the use of large magneto-hydrodynamic generators for sounding the earth's crust to a depth of 20-40 km and for seeking out deep-lying gas and oil deposits. The method of manufacturing multiwall pipes for main gas pipelines, proposed by the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, will enable pipeline metal expenditure to be halved while doubling output. Research successes in the sphere of superconductivity are revealing prospects for considerably increasing the capacity of power generation units. The USSR's scientists hold leading positions here.

Going on to describe achievements secured in fiber optics and microelectronics, the USSR Academy of Sciences president dwelt in conclusion on questions of scientific instrument making and the automation of experiments. While noting significant progress in these spheres, A.P. Aleksandrov observed that greater attention to these fields is essential.

A report on the USSR Academy of Sciences' activity in 1978 was delivered by G.K. Skryabin, chief scientific secretary of the USSR Academy of Sciences presidium and corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences. Fulfilling the 25th CPSU Congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenum decisions, he observed, the USSR Academy of Sciences and its institutions and scientists paid constant attention to implementing research plans, enhancing the efficiency of research, and accelerating the practical implementation of scientific achievements. It is characteristic of the past year that science drew even closer to practical work and to the solution of priority national economic tasks.

Soviet scientists achieved many results that were important both for the economy and culture and also for the progress of science itself. The fruits of more than 1,400 completed pieces of research are at the stage of practical implementation, and industry has assimilated over 230 developments. Many of them promise to produce enormous savings. For example, the fundamentally new method of obtaining polymers using cheap mineral fillers, which was created at the USSR Academy of Sciences Chemical Physics Institute, can produce billions of rubles in savings merely through reducing the expenditure of petroleum products and liquified gases.

The front on which Soviet scientists are questing is steadily expanding. The study of the earth and space with the help of the Salyut-6 and Soyuz orbital complex continued and the flights by the Venera-11 and Venera-12 automatic stations provided valuable information about the morning star.

The growing scope of research is increasing the demands with respect to the organization of this research. The speaker noted with satisfaction that the targeted financing of programs for the solution of the most important scientific problems is expanding in the USSR Academy of Sciences. In 1979 more than 25 percent of all budgetary appropriations for the academy are being allocated for the academy are being allocated for the execution of targeted programs of this kind. In the light of the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) plenum documents a comprehensive program of fundamental research has been drawn up for the academic institutions on problems of agricultural development. The USSR Academy of Sciences Presidium has defined key directions in research dictated by the requirements for the comprehensive development of the economy of Siberia and the Far East.

Considerable space was devoted in the report and speeches to questions of international cooperation. The USSR Academy of Sciences' links with the socialist countries' scientific organizations developed particularly intensively and are becoming increasingly diverse. Links with colleagues in capitalist and developing countries increased. The USSR Academy of Sciences and its institutions and scientists are members of 168 international scientific organizations. It is essential to acquaint the Soviet and foreign public considerably more broadly and better with the achievements of Soviet science, the speaker observed.

Academicians V.I. Spitsyn, A.L. Yanshin, V.M. Tuchlevich, Ya.M. Kolotyrkin, and A.M. Zhavoronkov spoke in the debate.

Gold medals and prizes named for outstanding scientists were presented at the meeting. Academician A.P. Aleksandrov, 1978 winner of the USSR Academy of Sciences' highest award in the sphere of natural science--the M.V. Lomonsov Gold Medal--delivered a scientific report. USSR Academy of Sciences awards were also presented to USSR pilot-cosmonauts and young scientists and students.

BRIEFS

NEW BRIDGE IN UZBEKISTAN--Hydraulic engineers in Uzbekistan have begun construction of a new bridge across the Amur-Darya. Specialists have increased the reliability of the installation, which must withstand northern flood waters. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 16 Mar 79 LD]